

Yazov warns of 'military concern'

Soviet army fear threatens arms treaty

From Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent, Moscow

THERE would be little chance of a conventional arms treaty this year unless new Soviet military concerns were taken into account, Marshal Dmitry Yazov, the newly promoted Soviet Defence Minister, warned yesterday.

After a meeting of over an hour with Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Defence, in Moscow, Marshal Yazov indicated that the military was now conducting some form of review of the arms control talks in Vienna.

His confirmation that the Soviet military was behind the sudden change of atmosphere at the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks provided further evidence that the armed services are playing a key role in slowing down the negotiations.

Standing next to Mr King inside the Ministry of Defence, Marshal Yazov said the changes which had been taking place in Eastern Europe and the prospective reunification of Germany, called for "some corrections" in the negotiations. He said the issues now at stake were touching on the interests of the military.

The defence minister cited, in particular, concern over the future status of the East German army and the present withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. These changes, Marshal Yazov said, affected the "quantitative side" of the Warsaw Pact forces. "Without

quantity you can't have quality. All this should be specified somehow (in the CFE talks)," he said.

Marshal Yazov, who was promoted from General by President Mikhail Gorbachev last month, made it clear that he wanted a firm link between the CFE talks and the question of German reunification. The impact of his words was not lost on Mr King, the first British defence minister to visit the Soviet Union since the Second World War.

Mr King said he would discuss Marshal Yazov's comments with his Nato colleagues at a meeting in Brussels next week. The Nato Defence Planning Committee is due to meet on Tuesday and Wednesday. The secretary of state also said the Nato negotiators in Vienna would have to be told, "I think the negotiations are getting tougher," Mr King said. "I hope it will be the final crunch before we get an agreement."

The change of mood at the CFE talks became apparent about two months ago when the Soviet negotiators introduced new problems, including a different definition of a main battle tank. Mr King said he had tried to reassure Marshal Yazov that Nato was a defensive alliance and that it was in Europe's interests for a united Germany to be in the Western alliance.

Mr King conceded, however, that the Soviet Union faced a different situation since the CFE negotiations began in March last year. "The Warsaw Pact is now looking at very different creatures," he said. He emphasized that although there were still "major differences", the two meetings he had had with Marshal Yazov — the first was in London last summer — had helped to create warm relations.

Meanwhile, reports in Washington yesterday suggested that when Mr James Baker, the American Secretary of State for Defence, arrives in Moscow today he is expected to offer concessions in a last-ditch effort to have the outline of an agreement limiting strategic nuclear arms ready for the full presidential summit in Washington in two weeks' time (Martin Fletcher writes).

Mr Baker is in Moscow for a final round of pre-summit talks with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, and the concessions focus on the biggest remaining obstacle to a Start treaty, how to limit air- and sea-launched cruise missiles. The Bush Administration has apparently

concluded that concessions are necessary because President Gorbachev, facing a resurgent military, has little room for manoeuvre.

However, the package still falls short of Soviet demands and is unlikely to provide more than a basis for further negotiation. Moreover, there is a fear in Washington that the Soviet military is deliberately stalling on a treaty which would leave the United States with an advantage of roughly 3,350 strategic nuclear warheads.

According to *The Washington Post*, the principal American concession will be acceptance of the Soviet demand that air-launched cruise missiles with a range of more than 370 miles be classified as strategic weapons and are therefore subject to limitation under the treaty. Until now, the Americans have held out for a 500-mile threshold, but as a quid pro quo they will want Moscow to agree to the exemption of certain cruise missiles armed with conventional warheads.

A 370-mile limit would affect the new American Tactical Air-to-Surface Missiles (TASMs) which the US wants to deploy in West Germany in the mid-1990s, making it harder for them to reach the Soviet Union. However, the limit would not apply to French and British TASMs.

In a more modest nod to Moscow, and in breach of traditional Nato policy, the US is also reportedly willing to agree to the idea of mutual declarations of numbers of nuclear-tipped cruise missiles produced for ships and submarines. The United States had wanted no legally binding limit on deployment of these missiles, while the Russians wanted a limit of 600 a side. Washington plans to produce 700 sea-launched cruise missiles over five years, but it is hinting that it might stick at that number for longer.

According to *The Washington Post*, the US Government may also propose a limit on mobile, land-based ballistic missiles, such as the Soviet SS-24 and SS-25. To date, it has objected to the limit of 800 proposed by Moscow, but it has failed to put forward a lower figure.

This is the third pre-summit meeting of the two foreign ministers. American officials say the Russians began to backpedal on arms limitation agreements in Washington last April.

Peaceful revolution, page 9
Moscow commentary, page 9
Cruiser Cruise O'Brien, page 12

Gorbachov gets tough with rebel republics

Moscow PRESIDENT Gorbachov last night condemned Latvia and Estonia for taking steps towards full independence and declared their decisions null and void.

Soviet television read two presidential decrees which said both republics had violated the Soviet constitution and a recent law on secession. Latvia declared itself an "independent democratic republic" on May 4 but mapped out a transitional period to avoid provoking retaliatory action by the

Kremlin. It was the first time Mr Gorbachov had officially responded to the Latvian decision. He has already condemned Estonia's announcement that it would follow its own "step-by-step" path to independence. Mr Gorbachov's decree declared the Latvian and Estonian actions "as having no juridical force from the moment of adoption".

Moscow is applying sanctions against Lithuania on its March 11 declaration of independence. (*Rueter*)

Russian film takes communist system apart

From Mary Dejevsky
Moscow



Govorukhin: A record of controversial films

FIVE years of *glasnost* have broken many Soviet taboos, but every one of those still left — from Lenin, through the intrinsic superiority of socialism to the concept of *glasnost* itself — is smashed to smithereens in a new film scheduled for release in Moscow shortly.

You Can't Live Like This has been made by a 52-year-old producer, Stanislav Govorukhin, with a record of controversial film-making. His new film, however, transcends all previous bounds with comprehensive indictment of everything that the Soviet Union is and stands for. The final verdict is that the Communist Party is irredeemable and should be brought to account for "crimes against the people" in a Nuremberg-style trial.

The film cannot be described as

directed against President Gorbachov or against *perestroika* or *glasnost* as such, although *glasnost* is dismissed as "another lie". It is directed against the whole course of Soviet history since 1917, beginning with the Bolsheviks and with Lenin.

At one point the film shows a photograph of the last Tsar and his family. Each child is identified with his or her name and the method of death: shot or beheaded. "No one was brought to trial for this crime," says Govorukhin, who also narrates the film. "Ours is a society that was built on an unpunished crime."

Criminality is a dominant theme of the film: from gruesome opening sequences of murders and their victims, illustrating the rising tide of violent crime in the Soviet Union (a rise of 75 per cent in serious crime in Moscow

from 1988 to 1989), to accounts of the impotence of Soviet police in the face of civil unrest in the trans-Caucasus early this year. In between is evidence of the low regard in which Soviet police are held by the state that employs them, and by the public who depend on them for their safety.

Towards the end of the film Govorukhin contemplates the huge unofficial open-air market in the southern port of Odessa where, as he says, everything can be had, at a price. Vast numbers of Soviet people, he says sadly, are forced by shortages to trade illegally. From that first step over the moral borderline, the distance to serious crime is that much shorter.

Govorukhin says that his film is addressed to the Soviet Union's ruling circles, old and new: its Politburo and

Continued on page 24, col 4



After the blast: Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, at the site of the Eltham bombing yesterday

Sell-off of power may be restricted

By David Young

THE Government is considering a significant change to its £10 billion plans for privatizing the power industry because of advice that certain sectors should only be sold to the "sophisticated" investor.

The Government sold British Telecom, British Gas and the water industry to the new breed of private shareholder created by its policy of widening share ownership. However, it is considering advice that while the sell-off of the 12 area boards planned for the autumn will continue the success of that policy — with consumers attracted to shares in their local boards by discount vouchers — privatization of the generating side of the industry should be left to City investors. It seems likely that the two generating companies to be created, National Power and PowerGen, will be sold by tender.

The government view is still that the industry will be privatized before the next election, with the 12 area boards being floated in the autumn and the generating companies being sold the following spring. It has yet to explain how the sale of the generating companies will be handled, but last night said that its intention is to "float" the entire industry. This condition would be met by inviting tenders for the generators, which technically gives the public the right to bid but rules out a direct placing of the shares in the stock markets.

It seems likely that institutional shareholders, including several investment houses in Japan and Germany, will be invited to tender for 51 per cent of the two companies. A maximum 5 per cent holding will probably be set.

The price will be reduced from past estimates of more than £5 billion for the two companies, but their balance sheets will have considerable debt, which means that the net income to the Government will eventually be around the levels predicted. This leaves the Government the option of later selling the remainder of the two companies to the public.

Comment, page 27

Strengthened windows save lives in IRA blast

By Staff Reporters

SEVEN people were injured yesterday when an IRA time bomb buried in a flower bed exploded outside the front door of the headquarters of the Directorate of Army Education in Eltham, south London, catching the largely civilian workforce at their desks.

It was clear that people would have been killed and more injured but for recent improvements in security at Eltham, particularly the laminating of all windows. While the impact of the bomb — packed with 5-10 lbs of high explosives, believed to be Semtex — blew out a large section of the front of two-storey modern office block, the glass windows failed to shatter.

Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said: "This was clearly a timing device. Our examination now shows that it appears to have been buried in a flower bed and would not have been visible to the naked eye."

Yesterday morning's blast, for which the IRA admitted responsibility, was condemned by politicians of all parties, but raised further

questions about low-key security at "soft" military targets. Residents living near by complained that there were no guards on the premises and that pensioners from the nearby home for the elderly often wandered into the grounds unchallenged. However, the Ministry of Defence refused to discuss the level of security at Eltham.

Anti-terrorist squad officers and politicians yesterday viewed the attack as part of the IRA's continued assault on mainland military establishments.

Mr Archie Hamilton, the Armed Forces Minister, said after he examined the debris: "It is an absolutely despicable crime." He said the injured — and particularly Mr Trevor Hills, aged 47, from Winchester, who was only 20 ft from the seat of the explosion, and was the most seriously hurt — were "very lucky to be alive".

Mr Hills, two other men and four women, all of whom had been working inside the building, were taken to Brook Hospital, Shooters Hill. Mr Hills was last night described as "comfortable" with two broken ribs and minor injuries to his head. The other six were

discharged after treatment for shock, cuts and abrasions.

The bomb went off at 9.57am. One car parked nearby was overturned by the blast and others severely damaged. Windows were blown out of several nearby homes, but no residents were injured.

Lieutenant Colonel John Simmonds, commanding officer at the unit — which administers the education service for army personnel and their children at home and abroad — was in his second-floor office when the bomb went off.

"It was three minutes to 10, I know because the clock on the wall stopped," he said. "There was a tremendous explosion, my windows started to come in but fortunately three weeks ago they were reinforced against such an eventuality. There was a tremendous amount of smoke."

Police were still combing the area yesterday, and Commander Churchill-Coleman said it would take several days to examine the site. Staff returned to the building later to pick up what personal effects were still intact.

Political reaction, page 2

Schools beef ban attacked

By Michael Hornsby
Agriculture Correspondent

AN EDUCATION authority which has banned British beef from school menus following weekend concern over the extent of "mad cow disease" was criticized yesterday.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said the action of Humberston County Council was going too far on present evidence, but it warned its member bodies to be "ready to take drastic action if necessary".

The warning coincided with news that a £1 million publicity campaign to encourage meat-eating is to be launched later this month. But the campaign's organizer, the Meat and Livestock Commission, said yesterday that the promotion was not a direct response to the scare over the disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

The disease, or a condition closely resembling it, was diagnosed last week for the first time in a domestic cat, raising fresh fears about the ability of the organism causing it to cross from one species to another and possibly to human beings.

Film campaign, page 2

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INSIDE

Producers' prices up 6%

Inflation in factory output prices — which the Bank of England sees as a better guide to the underlying rate than the retail price index — rose last month to its highest for more than seven years, to 6.1 per cent. Meanwhile, the stock market shrugged off more bad news on inflation and closed 38.6 up at 2,214.5, after Wall Street soared. Page 25

'Sinister' hunt

Officers from 18 police forces are to carry out urgent further investigations after identifying "sinister issues" in 24 cases of bogus social workers entering houses to try to examine children. Page 2

The Thinker

Peter Fowler, a 46-year-old computer software consultant, of Reading, Berkshire, beat 12 other finalists yesterday to win the 1990 Tournament of the Mind, the ultimate torment devised by MENSA. Page 18

Taking off

Refurbishment of London Heathrow has improved the first and last impressions of Britain's gateway for millions of travellers. A Special Report on Terminal 3. Pages 31-34

M&S surprise

Marks & Spencer, the retailer, surprised the stock market with higher than expected profits of £604.2 million before tax, against £529 million last time. Page 25

Lyle returns

Sandy Lyle, the former Masters golf champion, is planning to play more tournaments in Europe in a bid to regain form. Page 44

Barnes switch

John Barnes will be used in an experimental central attacking role against Denmark at Wembley tonight. Page 44

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Political leaders condemn latest bomb outrage by the IRA

By Staff Reporters

POLITICIANS from all parties condemned yesterday's IRA bombing at an Army base in Eitham, south-east London, but supported the idea that it should not undermine the laborious moves towards round-table talks in Northern Ireland aimed at breaking the political deadlock.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said it was a cowardly and vicious act that would only serve to reinforce Britain's determination to make no concessions to terrorism.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and Conservative MP for Eitham, said after a visit to the scene that the people who had

committed the latest outrage were "dinosaurs" who failed to understand that violence was not the way to settle political differences.

He also expressed sympathy to the victims and the relatives and paid tribute to the swift response from the emergency services.

Mr Paddy Ashdown, the leader of the Liberal Democrats, said he suspected that the bombing was an attempt to get the IRA involved in the talks on the province's future. "This is where the Government and those political parties must stand absolutely firm."

Mr Ashdown, a former Royal Marines officer who served in Northern Ireland, said that he very much hoped that the Unionists and nationalists would re-

spond quickly and effectively to the "very useful initiative" taken by Mr Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland Secretary, to allow bilateral talks to begin on the province's future.

Mr Kinnock said: "Their particular psychosis is to damage and to maintain without ever facing up to responsibility."

Last Friday, Mr Brooke held talks with Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionists, and Mr Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists. Mr Brooke agreed to meet the second of three Unionist pre-conditions for bilateral talks on the future government of the province, under which a gap will be announced in meetings of the Anglo-Irish conference.

The Eitham bombing is the latest

strike in an IRA campaign on the British mainland which has cost the lives of 12 soldiers, injured dozens more and constantly probed military defences in a hit and run strategy stretching over 21 months. The IRA has abandoned the prolonged campaigns of the mid 1970s and the carefully planned single major attacks, such as the Harrods and Brighton bombings, which became the hallmark of the 1980s. Since the summer of 1988 the IRA active service units have deliberately concentrated on soft targets, either units away from operational soldiering or the homes of personnel.

The units — police believe there could be at least two — have applied techniques, including a car bombing device, to trade on unpreparedness and the

Ministry of Defence's apparent difficulty in providing guards for all establishments. Since operations began with the bombing of an Army postal unit in north London in August 1988 the IRA has mounted, or attempted, nine attacks.

The worst was the bombing of the Royal Marine's music school at Deal last September which led to 11 deaths. In November they tried and failed to kill Lieutenant-General Sir David Ramsbotham, commander UK Field Army, with a booby trap car bomb. A few weeks later the IRA severely injured a sergeant with another car bomb left at service quarters in Colchester, Essex.

This year there have been attacks in two recruiting offices, one in Leicester using another car booby trap bomb and

the second in Halifax. There was an attempt to start a letter bomb campaign which stopped quickly.

There is strong suspicion that the units are alternating personnel with IRA groups operating on the Continent so that bombers switch backwards and forwards, slipping in and out of Britain by ferry or aircraft. Targets and attacks in Europe have often mirrored the British mainland campaign.

The use of buried bombs yesterday raises questions about the level of guard on the site. It marks a new development which should cause concern to the Forces and police, since the planter would have needed more time to hide the device than for a bomb left against a wall or clamped to a car.

1,100 jobs lost as steel plant closes

By Tim Jones
Employment Correspondent

MORE than 1,100 jobs are to be lost with the immediate closure of the Brymbo steel-works in Wrexham, Cheshire. United Engineering Steels of Sheffield blamed yesterday's decision on a slump in demand from the car industry.

Last year the plant was promised an £8 million investment but short-time working was adopted recently because of a fall in orders. As Dr John Marek, the local MP, demanded an urgent meeting with Mr David Hunt, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Mervyn Phillips, the chief executive of Cwyd County Council, said it was vital for the Government to recognize the importance of the plant to the local community and give assistance to offset the job losses.

A spokesman for United Engineering Steels said the closure had been forced as its plants were only operating at 75 per cent capacity. He said a reorganization to cut costs and improve competitiveness would create 250 new job opportunities at the company's more modern plants in Yorkshire.

UES, owned jointly by British Steel and GKN, is Europe's leading producer of specialist steels: 60 per cent of the firm's business comes from the motor industry. At present, the company's four melting shops are operating an average 16 shifts a week, while its European competitors are averaging 18 or 20 shifts.

The Cable Street bar rolling mill at Wolverhampton, West Midlands, which is part of the Brymbo division, is unaffected by the decision and will continue to operate independently.

● Union leaders representing more than 700,000 local government white-collar workers will be told tomorrow that they have no hope of achieving their demand for a 14 per cent pay settlement.

After staging one-day strikes last year, the unions settled for an 8.8 per cent deal which stretched the authorities' resources to the limit. The councils are under increased pressure to keep the deal low this year to minimize the effect on poll tax bills.

The introduction of the community charge is already estimated to have forced local authorities into raising manning levels by more than 15,000.

Mr David Thomas, chief negotiator for the local authorities, yesterday said the unions' hopes of gaining an across the board settlement of £1,500 were "zilch". He said they would have to pitch their offer closer to the rate of inflation if there was to be a peaceful deal.

Detectives step up hunt for bogus health staff

By Peter Davenport

OFFICERS from 18 police forces are to carry out urgent further investigations after identifying "sinister issues" in 24 cases of bogus social workers entering homes to try to examine children.

The action was decided at a special conference of 37 officers yesterday called by South Yorkshire police at their headquarters in Sheffield. Sixty reported cases were considered and senior officers later admitted that they face a difficult investigation because of the large number of apparently unconnected incidents.

The bogus officials have succeeded in carrying out intimate examinations of 14 children, aged between two and four years. Officers were still concerned that a child could be kidnapped if those responsible for the outbreak of incidents were not caught, Mr Martin Davies, assistant chief constable of the South Yorkshire, said later.

He chaired the conference and was concerned at the amount of information about families that some bogus officials had known. There was no evidence so far, however, to show that the incidents were the work of connected gangs or to link the incidents with any particular paedophile group.

"We have taken advice from psychologists, psychiatrists and other people in this particular field to give us some indication as to where our investigations should lead," Mr Davies said. "From the instances that have been raised, many of the things we might have been looking for in terms of photographs, touching and general style of approach tend to suggest it is not directly related to any paedophile group. But we do keep an open mind on that."

Police produced a graph showing the rate of incidents across the country since January. Last week was the busiest with 13 reports.

South Yorkshire police will continue to log all incidents throughout the country on its computer. A pattern for making reports will be established to help different forces to compare individual cases. Forces investigating the 24 incidents judged to have "sinister issues" are reviewing the cases to an agreed formula to improve the computer data base.

Mr Davies urged parents to check the identity cards of anyone claiming to be social workers or representatives of any other agency. He also appealed for the public to contact the police with details of cars used by people of whom they are suspicious.

Genuine social workers should be ready to show their identity cards and reassure families, he said. Experienced and well-known officials should accompany new workers when they first call on families to calm any fears.

Asked to describe the kind of people the police were searching for, Mr Davies said: "It is a very sick issue but then it is part of our society today. Lots of people have lots of different propensities which cause them to do all sorts of things."

"This one in relation to children is particularly odious and particularly difficult to investigate because of the number of unrelated facts that we have and the ability to find issues on which to hang an investigation."

It was, he added, important to find the people responsible quickly. He could not explain why bogus officials had not, so far, taken away a child.

The forces taking part in yesterday's conference were South Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Northumbria, Humberside, Derbyshire, Avon and Somerset, Kent, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, West Midlands, Essex, Lincolnshire, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cleveland, Merseyside and Devon and Cornwall.

● No professionals have a right of access to a person's home unless they have a court order to remove a child, or a mentally ill person is at risk of harming himself or others, the Department of Health said (Jill Sherman writes).

Households may be visited by over a dozen different professionals, including health visitors, midwives, social security inspectors, occupational therapists, home helps and social workers, who may ask if they can enter the home. They are not all required to carry identification although most professionals, particularly social workers who are involved in more sensitive visits, would do so.

In many cases the professional would have arranged an appointment with the householder in advance, although this is not always the case, particularly where a national insurance or fraud squad inspector is concerned.

Unless a social worker has a place of safety order — which allows him to remove a child he considers at risk for up to 28 days — or there is a mentally ill person living in the house and the caller is an approved mental health social worker, the householder can refuse entry.

Leading article, page 13



Move along, please: Officers ask members of the Guardian Angels to disperse yesterday when the vigilantes visited Scotland Yard to offer a birthday cake, marking their first year of operation on the Underground, to Sir Peter Imbert, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police

Shore accuses Labour over EC

By Nicholas Wood
Political Correspondent

LABOUR'S growing enthusiasm for the European Community and its institutions was bitterly criticized last night by one of its few remaining former Cabinet ministers.

Mr Peter Shore, a fervent anti-market, accused his party of remaining "almost silent" on the most important political issue of the day — the quest for European monetary and political union. Instead, it had contented itself with sniping at Mrs Margaret Thatcher's isolation and promoting the "dangerously erroneous impression" that it was now the European party, only too willing to go along with the aspirations of the European unionists.

Mr Shore's broadside coincided with a fierce attack on European federalism by Mr Norman Tebbit, the former Tory chairman, who said the "Euro-enthusiasts" risked unleashing the "destructive power of nationalism."

Mr Tebbit's assessment was in sharp contrast to that of Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, who told Scottish Tories in Aberdeen last week that there was no plot to destroy national institutions.

He said: "We are faced with a genuine willingness to overcome the kind of nationalism in Europe which brought about two wars and appalling destruction. That willingness we welcome and share."

The intervention by the two elder statesmen is further evidence that differences over Europe, in particular the parallel moves towards economic and monetary union and political union, cut across party lines. Mr Shore's warning was linked to the publication of a detailed paper from Labour's Common Market Safeguards Committee, an unofficial grouping made up of Labour MPs and others highly critical of the EC.

The paper accuses Mr John Smith, the Shadow Chancellor, of overriding official conference policy by playing down the conditions attached to full membership of the European Monetary System, including irrevocably fixed exchange rates.

BSE controversy fired by £1m ad campaign

By Michael Horanby, Agriculture Correspondent

CONTROVERSY over the danger posed by the so-called "mad cow" disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), intensified yesterday as the Meat and Livestock Commission announced the launch later this month of a £1 million advertising campaign to boost sales of red meat.

Mr Colin Maclean, the commission's technical director and a fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, said: "I regard the current wave of alarmist stories and overblown claims by certain individuals about BSE as grossly irresponsible and totally misleading. Consumers can be assured that beef is perfectly safe."

Mr Garry Dobbin, the commission's marketing di-

rector, said: "The publicity campaign has been in preparation for some months and is not a response to the latest scare over BSE. It reflects our concern about the general pressure to eat less meat. The message we will be putting across is that meat is the biggest and best source of proteins, minerals and vitamins and an invaluable part of the modern diet."

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which has responsibility for 18 million people in London and other big cities, said it would not yet follow the example of Humberside County Council which has ordered that British beef should be taken off the menu of schools in its area.

Professor Richard Lacey,

the Leeds University microbiologist who was prominent last year in drawing attention to the problem of salmonella in eggs, yesterday repeated demands for the slaughter of all infected herds. Such a policy would require the destruction of an estimated six million animals, about half the national herd.

"I see no alternative but to eliminate all the infected herds because it is impossible to identify which animal is infected before it gets the terminal illness," he said.

Mr Michael Young, director of the Food Safety Advisory Centre, which is funded by leading supermarkets, called on Professor Lacey to produce evidence to justify his "draconian slaughter policy."

The Government's policy is to slaughter only those cattle which develop symptoms of the disease, which include an unstable gait and aggressive behaviour. A post-mortem examination of the brain, the only way in which the disease can be diagnosed with certainty, is carried out and the carcass destroyed. So far, BSE has been confirmed in some 13,100 cattle.

In addition, brain, spinal cord and other offal thought to harbour the BSE agent have to be removed from all cattle that pass through slaughterhouses. The Government says this takes care of animals that may be incubating the disease but not showing symptoms.

The Government continued to resist pressure to bring pigs, pigs and poultry within the scope of the ban. In spite of the disclosure last week that a cat had been diagnosed for the first time as suffering from a spongiform encephalopathy closely resembling that in cattle and sheep.

Animal feed and pet-food manufacturers said they were voluntarily refraining from using in their products any offal banned for human consumption.

Dr David Clark, Labour's agriculture spokesman, accused the Government of refusing to grant £17,000 to develop a rapid diagnostic test for BSE because it wanted to conceal the extent of the disease. The Ministry of Agriculture said the application was rejected because the test was not considered to be an improvement on the one in use.

Mitsubishi may invest in Britain

Britain is being considered for a further multi-million pound investment by a Japanese car manufacturer under plans being negotiated by Mitsubishi and Chrysler, America's third largest motor manufacturer (Kevin Eason writes from Tokyo).

Mitsubishi is anxious to join the flood of investment from Japan to Europe in car manufacturing before the advent of the single market in 1992.

Fears are growing among the Japanese companies that those manufacturers without production facilities inside the Common Market will be penalized by import quotas regardless of the EC's ambitious plans to tear down all trade barriers.

Mitsubishi, Japan's fourth largest automotive maker, has lagged behind Toyota, Nissan and Honda, which between them are investing £1.5 billion in Britain to produce at least 500,000 cars a year, and wants to make a decision by the end of this year.

Leader resigns

Mr Gordon Wilson, leader of the Scottish National Party for the past 11 years, is to resign at the party's annual conference in September. He said his decision was due to increasing pressure of business — he runs a law practice in his home town of Dundee, Tayside — which he could not combine with leading the party.

Threat to coast

Shifting and strengthening winds are threatening to push a 250-ton oil slick on to the south Devon coast. The slick is the remains of 1,000 tons of crude oil which spilled from the tanker Rosebay after a collision with a trawler off Start Point, Devon, on Saturday.

Labour choice

The peace campaigner Mr Bruce Kent has been chosen by Labour to fight the Oxford West and Abingdon seat held by Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, at the next general election. Mr Kent defeated Dr Phyllis Starkey, Oxford City Council leader, for the nomination.

Factory boost

Motorola, the mobile telephone company setting up a factory with 2,000 employees at Easter Inch, Lothian, expects to double the number of staff by the end of the decade. Mr Ed Staieno, world-wide vice-president for Motorola's cellular systems division, said yesterday in Chicago.

Air-sea search

A air and sea search was launched yesterday for two missing fishermen, Mr Brian Peppoe, aged 47, and his son, aged 26, from Highbridge, Somerset, after coastguards found their deserted vessel anchored several miles off Burnham-on-Sea in the Bristol Channel.

Dead girl named

A teenage girl who died of meningitis at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton, Somerset, after falling ill at a Butlin's camp was named as Nicola Stone, of Kidderminster, Hereford and Worcester.

Lawyers oppose move to end legal aid choice

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

THE Government has removed the right of a person on legal aid to choose whether to be represented by a barrister or a solicitor in crown court cases under an amendment to the Courts and Legal Services Bill.

Under the amendment the Government would be able to say that a defendant on a particular charge could not have counsel but must be defended by a solicitor. The Law Society and the Bar are expected to join forces to fight the move, which overturns a commitment the professional bodies thought they had secured from the Government in the Lords.

Mr Peter Cresswell, QC, chairman of the Bar, yesterday said: "This is something that worries us enormously."

A spokesman from the Lord Chancellor's Department said the Lord Chancellor had made clear in the Lords that he would look at the change to see if it presented any problems with the existing legal aid machinery.

"All he has done is to

examine existing legal aid rules and put down an amendment that would be in line with these," he said. The amendment, tabled by the Attorney General in the Commons, was not in any sense "new" legislation. Under the existing legal aid rules, the courts have power to decide the level of representation appropriate in a case and whether legal aid is justified, he said.

"After all, this is taxpayers' money. If it does not need a particular advocate to represent someone in court, the court may have to decide to limit that choice."

● Sets of chambers that consist entirely or predominantly of black barristers are to be "twinned" with mainstream sets. The scheme involves 11 sets of chambers being paired with two mainstream sets, one criminal and one civil.

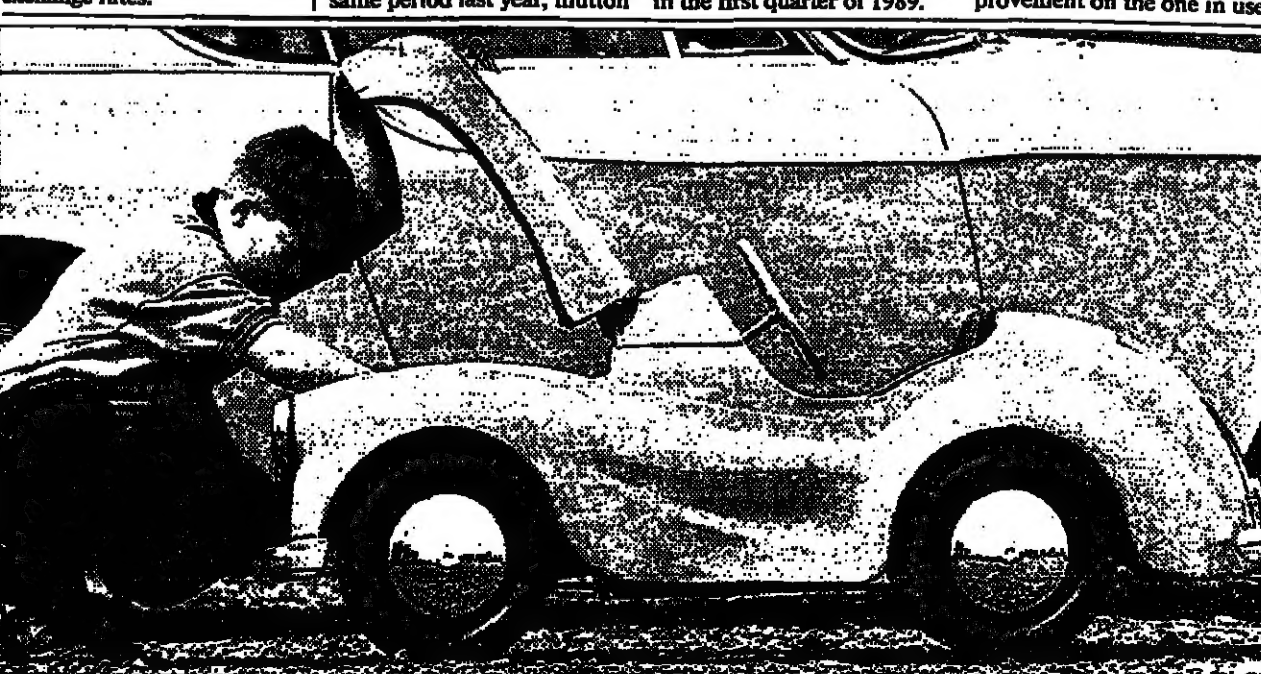
The project is the latest initiative by the Bar to end racial discrimination within the profession. A recent Bar survey showed that more than

half of the 180 black barristers are concentrated in some 11 sets of chambers. Under the scheme there will be increased social and personal contacts between black and white barristers in the "twinned" sets.

It could also mean more cases where a white QC and black junior appear in the same case. Mr Cresswell said recently that, as a rule, white firms of solicitors did not send work to black sets of chambers, "however well equipped they may be to understand and serve the interests of the firm's clients."

In a separate move the Law Society is shortly to issue a protocol together with the City of London Law Society aimed at helping City firms to attract more recruits from the ethnic minorities.

A recent report published jointly by the Law Society and the Commission for Racial Equality showed that ethnic minority candidates for articled clerkships were discriminated against, albeit unintentionally, by big City firms.



Derry Gilvan, aged 10, from Redditch, checking over an Austin Junior Forty (estimate £1,000 to £1,500) at a classic car auction in Birmingham yesterday. The cars were made by disabled Welsh miners from 1949 to 1971

Thatcher welcomes Murdoch Chair at Oxford

By Douglas Broom
Education Reporter

THE Prime Minister welcomed yesterday the announcement that News International plc, parent company of *The Times*, is to give £3 million to establish a professorial chair at Oxford University to study the impact of the media on the English language.

The first holder of the Rupert Murdoch Chair in Language and Communications, named after the chief executive of *The News Corporation*, will be elected later this year.

The gift, which was made on the personal initiative of Mr Murdoch, will also fund three Times lectureships in English and endow a News International Research Fund. It takes the total donated to the university's fund-raising Campaign for Oxford to £110 million, half way to its target of £220 million by 1993 to secure Oxford's future.

In her strongest endorsement of Oxford's fund-raising drive, which began almost two years ago, Mrs Thatcher said she hoped Mr Murdoch's gift would lead others to give generously and help Oxford.

The Prime Minister has given a substantial private donation to her old Oxford college, Somerville. She said yesterday that the Campaign for Oxford was "doing us a great service in leading the way towards better, stronger, more autonomous universities". She had "long believed in the supreme importance of universities in the life of the nation and the pre-eminence of Oxford within the British university system."

In future, students of English at Oxford will have the opportunity to experience life in newspapers, radio and television through a vacation work-placement scheme to be established by News International.

Mr Murdoch, who was unable to attend a London press conference to announce the gift because of influenza, graduated from Oxford in 1953, having read politics, philosophy and economics at Worcester College.

Sir Patrick Neill, QC, president of the Campaign for Oxford and Warden of All Souls College, said: "The new chair will provide leadership in the study of modern media and communications, and their influence on the way English is used in contemporary society."

There was already intense interest in the media among staff and students and the new money would lead to a great expansion of its study at Oxford. He added: "This gift will permanently associate Oxford, an international university, with a global industry and with a man whose keen understanding of mass communications has brought him to a pre-eminent position in the media world."

Dr Glenn Black, Fellow and tutor at Oriel College, said he believed the work placement scheme would prove popular with students who were seeking careers in the media.

M1 CRASH INQUEST

Co-pilot told captain wrong engine was on fire

By Harvey Elliott

IT TOOK less than 19 seconds for the co-pilot of the British Midland jet which crashed onto the M1 last year with the loss of 47 lives to decide wrongly — that there were problems in the aircraft's right-hand engine, but not before he had changed his mind in mid-sentence, an inquest jury was told yesterday.

Readings from the aircraft's cockpit voice recorder, the court was told, showed that one second after flight BD92 was hit by severe vibration and a smell of smoke in the cockpit, First Officer David McClelland said, "We've got a fire", and the auto-pilot on which the aircraft was flying at 30,000ft from Heathrow to Belfast on January 8 last year was switched off.

Eight seconds later he told Captain Kevin Hunt: "It's a fire, Kevin, coming through." "Which one is it though?" the captain asked Mr McClelland. It was by now 14 seconds after the vibrations began, during which instrument readings showed the left-hand engine vibrating and

the speed of its shaft fluctuating wildly. "It's the left one", Mr McClelland said, to be told immediately, "OK, throttle it back."

Before doing so the aircraft's automatic throttle was disconnected. Mr John Payling, the Department of Transport's air accident investigation branch senior inspector, said the effect was to prevent automatic input of extra fuel into the badly damaged left-hand engine and cause it to run almost normally, except for continued high vibration readings on the cockpit instruments.

Mr Payling said that was fortuitous rather than a coincidence. "The commander told me later that when he throttled back the right-hand engine it reduced the smell and the smoke and he remembered no continuation after the throttle was closed."

A total of 43 seconds elapsed from the time the jet first showed signs of trouble to the captain ordering "Shut it down". As the first officer began to read the checklist for shutting down, however, the captain said: "It seems to be running all right now. Let's see if it comes in." Mr McClelland told him: "We have stabilized but we still have the smoke."

They were then interrupted by a series of radio messages both from air traffic control, British Midlands Operations Department and other aircraft in the vicinity but again the captain said: "Shut it down". Two minutes seven seconds after the start of the vibration, the aircraft was five miles south of East Midlands Airport and the right-hand engine was closed down completely.

The flight data recorder indicated that the left-hand engine appeared to continue to operate normally, Mr Payling said, although the vibration indicator was still high. In a statement later, Captain Hunt repeated that as the smell and the smoke disappeared from the flight deck he was convinced he had taken the right decision.

Although the vibration continued to remain above normal they continued to fly towards what they hoped would be a normal landing and made several radio messages as they approached the airport. The crew's workload was very high, Mr Payling said, and they had been distracted by other aircraft on the same frequency.

At a height of 900ft and 2.4 miles from the airport, the flight data recorder showed "an abrupt decrease in power from the left-hand engine". Mr Payling said. The commander told the first officer to try to re-start the right engine and although he received a warning of a fire in the left-hand engine, decided not to shut it down. Two seconds before the aircraft crashed it was travelling at a speed of 115 knots, too slow to re-start an engine automatically. The inquest continues today.

Parkinson defends road policy

By Michael Dwyer
Transport Correspondent

EACH pound invested in new roads produces an economic benefit of £2.50 in reduced congestion and shorter journey times during the life of the road, Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference organized jointly by the Institution of Highway Engineers and the Chartered Institute of Transport, Mr Parkinson said road building was "economically very attractive indeed". The national trunk roads programme had to be expanded to cope with the anticipated increase in vehicles. He added: "We don't see investment in roads as an alternative to rail. We believe in investment in both."

None the less, as 86 per cent of freight journeys are less than 50 miles, freight movements by road remain more economical than by rail, and even a doubling of rail freight would have only a marginal impact on the volume of road freight, Mr Parkinson said.

However, Mr John Benham, the director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, said yesterday that Britain would "enter the 21st century with the worst transport infrastructure in Northern Europe". The case for a further massive increase in public investment in road and rail transport was "not yet generally accepted". He also called on the Government to prepare the way for the introduction of road pricing.

Tale of two soldiers in the aftermath of battle

By Alan Hamilton

A FALKLANDS campaign veteran who suffered severe injuries in the bombing of the Sir Galahad eight years ago was found guilty yesterday of inflicting grievous bodily harm on his girlfriend during a drunken argument.

Mark Richard, aged 27, of Solihull, West Midlands, a former paratrooper, was put on probation for two years at Warwick Crown Court after being found guilty of smashing a poker over the head of Miss Helen Nash after a heavy drinking session. Richard's defence lawyer told the court that his client had become dependent on alcohol, brought about by the experience of the Falklands and the injuries he had suffered there.

The case was heard only two days after the much-publicised wedding of Mr Simon Weston, a former Welsh Guardsman who suffered horrific burns in the same attack and who surmounted eight years of physical and psychological struggle. The two contrasting cases have highlighted the long-term effects of what used to be called shell shock, but which since the Vietnam War has been named post-traumatic stress disorder.

Mr Weston and Mr Richard are two of the most seriously injured survivors of the Argentine attack on the Sir Galahad, in which 43 died. Six survivors are still attending the Queen Elizabeth Military

Hospital at Woolwich for treatment for their burns.

Mr Christopher Bright, for the prosecution at Warwick Crown Court yesterday, said that Miss Nash had been living with Richard for about a year, but drank heavily because of his injuries. Two days after Christmas, the couple had a dispute during which Richard threatened Miss Nash with a carving knife, bit her on the wrists and threatened to kill her. He then punched her in the face a number of times before picking up a poker and hitting her over the head with it. Miss Nash suffered a fractured jaw, a black eye, a loose tooth and bruising.

The court heard that since leaving the Parachute Regiment, Richard had had a number of convictions. Ear-



Mr Weston: Years of struggle preceded wedding

lier this year, he was put on probation by the same judge for theft. He was now responding well to his earlier probation order and was receiving help for his drink problem, his defence counsel said.

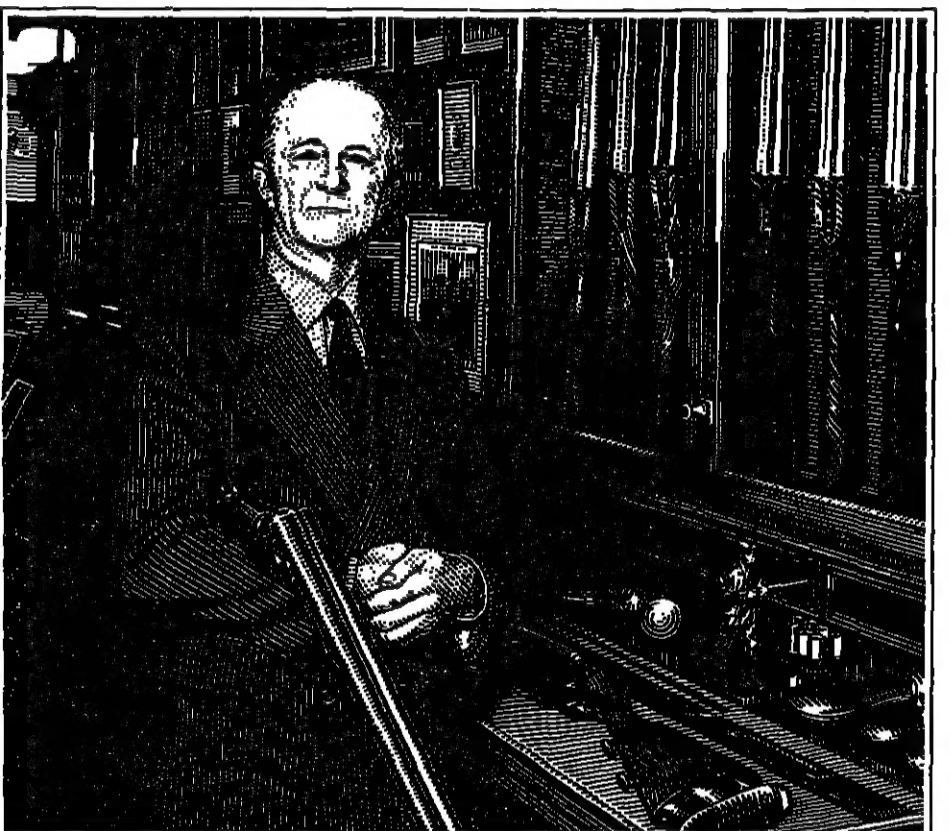
Judge Michael Harrison Hall told him: "The Falklands was a long time ago and the time has run out for you to be granted any sort of special treatment. The question is whether you get one last chance, and I will give you that chance."

A group of Falklands veterans recently underwent clinical trials at the Haslar Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, in an effort to establish some evidence of delayed trauma, and the British arm of the World Veterans' Federation has announced that it is about to investigate the possibility of a major international study into late-onset trauma.

Mr Michael Day, the British Legion official responsible for veterans' pensions, said yesterday: "Studies have shown that about 40 per cent of all prisoners of war from the Far East campaign of the Second World War now exhibit some sort of psychological condition, from nightmares to heart trouble, as a result of their experiences." The legion was pressing for closer co-operation with the Ministry of Defence to trace victims of delayed shock, and to offer them help, he said.

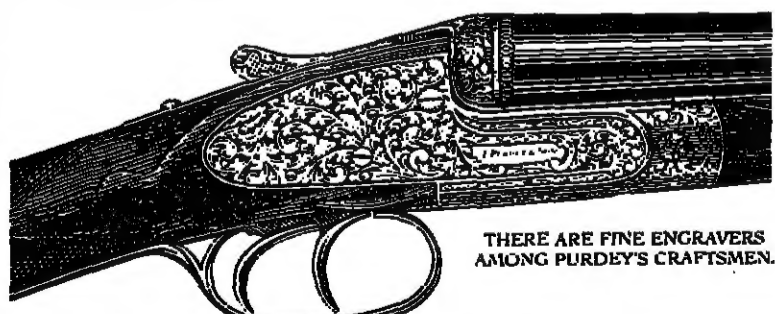


Changing views: St Paul's seen from Fleet Street yesterday (left). The same view looking past Ludgate Circus in 1830 (top right) and in 1961 (below). The railway bridge, which has spanned the road since 1865, was dismantled on Sunday to make way for a £360 million development



Purdey guns have been taking their time since 1814.

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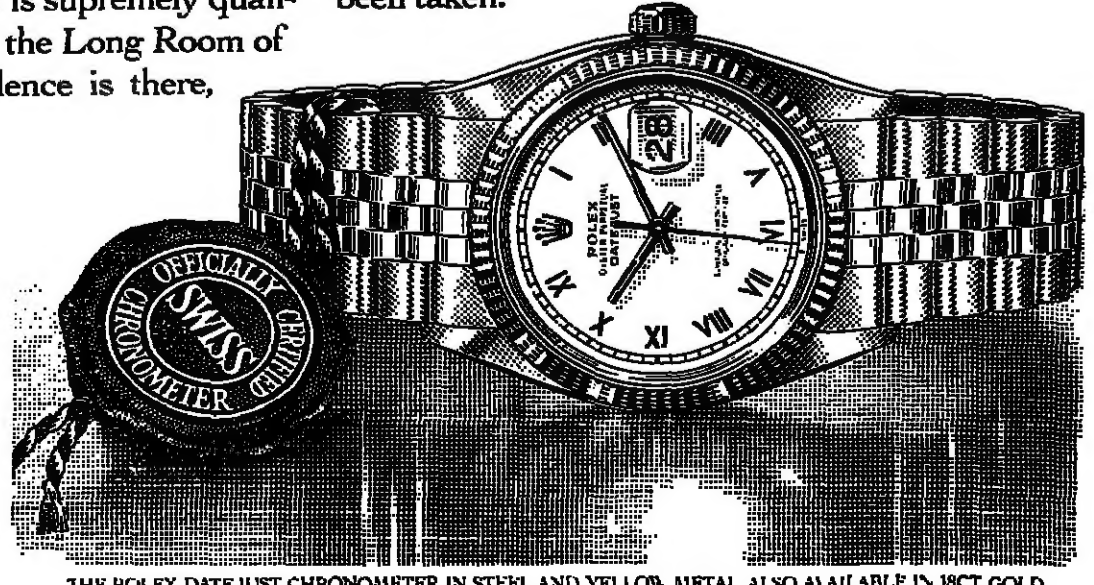
For this reason he has complete confidence in his Rolex watch, which he describes with quiet appreciation as "a lovely thing."



DETONATING AN ACTION.

When handling one of his own guns or when consulting the watch on his wrist, Richard Beaumont knows that he is in touch with the kind of qualities which he most admires: personal skills that can coax the highest degree of efficiency and beauty from basic materials.

Purdey guns and Rolex watches both take time and expertise to create. But above all, they are fashioned by people who still care to do things well for people who can recognise that care has been taken.



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Judge stops DIY store trading on Sunday

By Staff Reporters

A YORKSHIRE local authority was yesterday granted an immediate temporary injunction banning Sunday trading in breach of the Shops Act at two DIY centres in its area.

The injunction granted to Kirkstall Borough Council by Mr Justice Mervyn Davies will remain in force until the full hearing of the council's application for a permanent ban, which could be in a year's time.

In a ruling that will be of importance to all local authorities in England and Wales, the judge refused to exact an undertaking from the council — as the price of granting the injunction — that it should be liable to pay damages if Wickes Building Supplies eventually succeeds in the legal battle. Wickes was refused a stay of the injunction pending appeal, so that the order which bans it from trading on Sundays in breach of the Shops Act at its stores in

Huddersfield and Dewsbury takes immediate effect.

Mr Roger Butterfield, Kirkstall's senior solicitor, said later: "The council is very pleased with the result, especially the judge's decision that no undertaking as to damages should be required. That is a point which has been concerning local authorities for some time."

"Local authorities have a duty to enforce the provisions of the Shops Act and Kirkstall council has always tried to undertake that duty in the most efficient way."

Lawyers said the ruling meant Wickes would not be able to get damages from the council even if it eventually succeeded in its contention at trial that the ban on Sunday trading in the Shops Act was invalid under European law. No firm indications have been given as to the amounts at stake but Sunday opening accounts for about 10 per cent of weekly turnover, with profits of possibly £20,000 each Sunday for the Kirkstall area stores, a pre-trial period of up to a year would involve a substantial sum.

Granting the injunction, the judge said there had been a long history of prosecutions in the magistrates' courts for offences of Sunday trading at the two stores, which had resulted in fines ranging from £20 to £750. In 1989 the council had decided to start civil proceedings for an injunction and Wickes had made it plain the company intended to continue Sunday trading unless prevented by a court order.

The question to be decided at trial would be whether or not the restrictions on Sunday trading in the Shops Act had been rendered ineffective by Article 30 of the Treaty of Rome, which prohibits import restrictions between member states. The judge said there was a "serious issue" to be tried as to whether on the facts the Shops Act restrictions were incompatible with Article 30.

Whether the Shops Act was to be regarded as ineffective was still a question "for the future" and it must be regarded as valid for the time being as it had been in the past. The balance was therefore in favour of granting the injunction sought by the council.

In the special circumstances of the case, where the local authority had properly decided to bring a civil action to carry out its law enforcement duties, the judge said he had decided the council should not be required to give an undertaking in damages as the price of getting the injunction sought.



Mr Justice Mervyn Davies: "A serious issue"

£12m modern plant for Scots cheddar

By Kerry Gill

THE ubiquitous Scottish cheddar cheese, which appears in hard, orange blocks on corner shop counters from the Shetlands to Gretna Green, is to fight encroachments from paler foreign varieties through a new investment in south-west Scotland.

The Scottish Milk Marketing Board (SMMB), the Co-op and St Ivel announced a joint venture yesterday to spend £12 million on a modern cheese-making facility at the Galloway Creamery, Stranraer. The initiative, a spokesman for the partnership said, will take one of the Scots' favourite foodstuffs into the 21st century and, more importantly, will curb imports of English and Canadian cheddar cheese.

The partners will trade as the Galloway Cheese Company and expect to produce up to 15,000 tonnes of the cheese every year — enough, they believe, to satisfy the insatiable demand of the Scots and continue to tempt the English palate.

During the reconstruction,

cheese-making will continue at Mauchline, Strathclyde, and Sorbie. Dumfries and Galloway. When the new plant is completed next spring, production will cease, with the loss of 116 jobs. The staff at the Galloway Creamery will be sufficient to man the modern factory.

Mr Adam McCartney, managing director of the Scottish Pride division of the SMMB, said: "The new plant will provide a much-needed economy of scale and, consequently, will ensure that the cheese industry in south-west Scotland is well placed to maintain and develop its competitive advantage."

He said the partners regretted the job losses but the new plant was vital if the long-term future of Scottish cheddar was to be secured.

Cheese has been produced at Sorbie since 1891 but the old factory was demolished in 1974 when the A746 road was re-routed over the site. The Galloway Creamery at Stranraer is owned and operated by Scottish Pride.

Conservation campaign on the wild side

CHRIS HARRIS



Flowers of the field: Susan Pile, aged 10, in a field of cow parsley at the launch yesterday in Regent's Park, London, of Wildflower Week, to run from May 19 to 28. She was one of a group of pupils promoting conservation from Halffield Primary School, Bayswater, London

Dublin vote on women priests

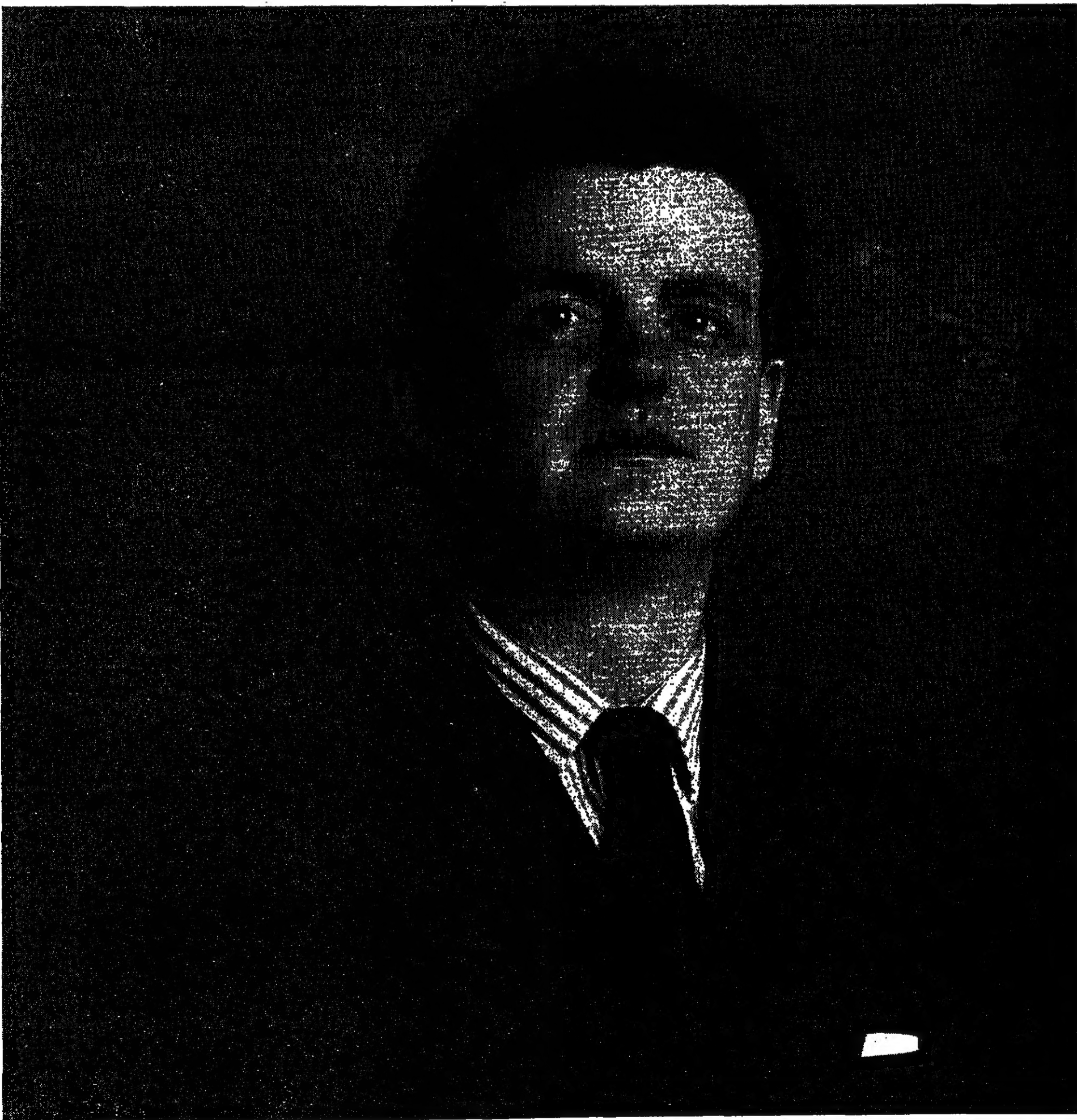
Edward Gorman
Irish Affairs
Correspondent

THE General Synod of the Church of Ireland meets in Dublin today in the expectation that it will approve a draft measure allowing the ordination of women as priests and bishops. It accepted the general principle last year.

The outcome of a crucial debate due this afternoon on the matter is still uncertain, however, as it will require a two-thirds majority. Churchmen anticipate overwhelming backing from lay members of the Synod, but among the clergy the vote is expected to be much closer.

If the vote is carried it will make the Church of Ireland the first among the four Anglican provinces of the British Isles to do so. It follows the removal of legal obstacles to the ordination of women at last year's Synod.

The debate will be chaired by Dr Robin Eames, the Archbishop of Armagh, who is chairman of the Archbishop of Canterbury's commission on women and the episcopate. Dr Eames will open the Synod with a presidential address in which he is expected to discuss not only the ordination of women but also the Western hostages in Beirut.



This man earns £19,000 a year.

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And we're working to bring that day within sight. From an early age, the children at RNIB New College, Worcester, learn all the subjects taught in ordinary schools. Most go on to higher education, and eventually develop successful careers.

The RNIB Employment Network gives blind adults, including those who've lost their sight in later life, the chance to retrain or learn the new skills they need to help them find work in a sighted world. Of course, just as with sighted people, not all will be as successful as the young man above.

But we believe that each and every one should, at the very least, be given the chance to reach the full extent of his or her potential.

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and partially sighted people live their lives to the full. We need to raise £10 million, and every penny counts. Please give what you can.

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Audit Commission to scrutinize administration of poll tax

By Nicholas Wood
Political Correspondent

THE Audit Commission is to carry out an investigation into the administration of the community charge, it was announced yesterday.

The independent local authority watchdog will examine how councils have compiled registers of charge payers, sent out bills, calculated rebates and how they are pursuing those who default on payments. The study will throw new light on Labour's claim that the poll tax is an expensive way of raising local revenue. Mr Howard Davies, Controller

of the Audit Commission, said: "It is our aim to draw conclusions sufficiently early to provide guidance before the second year's operation of the community charge, so we can assist authorities in adjusting practices to improve the efficiency of the service next year. We shall issue good practice bulletins from time to time."

The Department of the Environment said yesterday that the Government had always accepted that the community charge would cost twice as much to administer as domestic rates because twice as many people had to pay it. This year's revenue support grant settlement

had included £400 million to cover the cost of administering the new charge, and the Government gave local authorities an extra £110 million last year to cover staffing costs and a further £160 million for new computer systems.

Mr David Blunkett, Labour's local government spokesman, said he believed the commission's survey of local authorities would expose the extent of the bureaucratic waste created by the poll tax. "The evidence so far is very clear. The poll tax is very expensive to administer and collect and is creating administrative difficulties in many local authorities across the country," he said.

"The Government has made inadequate provision for the costs of collecting poll tax—and this has added to poll tax problems and reduced the cash available for essential services."

"We estimate that the new system could be between 2½ and 3 times more expensive than rates. It is an inefficient and bureaucratic system, which needs abolition, not improvement."

A report prepared by the Institute of Fiscal Studies last month, on the basis of evidence supplied by the Institute of Revenues, Revaluation and Rating, confirmed that the administrative costs of the community charge were twice as

high as those for the rates. The researchers found there was a great deal of variation in the methods local authorities used for registration and payment.

Most authorities had obtained poll tax registration returns from a high proportion of their households after a short period of time. The report concluded that the high administrative costs were not the result of obstruction by local residents, but were inherent in the charge itself.

A survey carried out by the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux last month found that many people were

suffering distress and anxiety because of failings in the rules and procedures governing the new charge. Problems included tenants being made homeless or threatened with eviction by landlords who ordered them not to register for the tax or who falsely claimed that they had already been registered.

Community charge registration forms had generated a large number of inquiries to local Citizens Advice offices. The association has urged the Government to extend the automatic backdating of rebate claims from 56 days to 112 days to increase take-up and avoid unnecessary delays.

TIM OCKENDEN

Woolf to set up investigative unit for prison inquiry

By Quentin Cowdry, Home Affairs Correspondent

LORD Justice Woolf, who is heading the Government inquiry into the Strangeways jail riot and its aftermath, is to set up an investigative unit to provide a "second opinion" on contentious facts raised during the hearings.

Opening a short preliminary hearing in London yesterday, the senior Appeal Court judge made plain his determination that the inquiry should embrace all the possible underlying causes of last month's prison disturbances, as well as the immediate factors. However, the judge, who has a formidable reputation as an inquisitor, said he also wanted to ensure that the inquiry was not compromised by the "closed" nature of the

prison service and the difficulty interested parties might have in corroborating the facts.

As a result, he intended to appoint a small team of officials, consisting of four former prison governors, who would independently scrutinize certain facts and "independently examine and check" the version of events offered by the Home Office's prison department.

Lord Justice Woolf's definition of the background causes of the jail riots, which began when an estimated 1,000 prisoners ran amok at Strangeways prison, Manchester, on April 1, appeared to confirm beyond doubt his reported desire that the investi-

gation should be one of the most thorough ever conducted into the prison service.

Lord Justice Woolf said he had already identified certain possibly salient "underlying factors". These included overcrowding, prison regimens, the size and design of jails and the number of, and conditions for, remand prisoners.

Other background issues needed to be examined, he said, including staff/prisoner ratios and relationships, the treatment of special groups of prisoners such as sex offenders and the mentally ill, the adequacy of bail hostels and the possible need for greater use of non-custodial penalties and the conditions of service and role of prison officers.

He was satisfied that the need was for an exercise that went beyond a "purely factual investigation" of the disturbances at the six jails covered by the inquiry's remit.

The inquiry will be conducted in public in two stages. The first, beginning in Manchester on June 11 and later moving to venues in Bristol and London, will confine itself to establishing the facts immediately preceding and including the riots at Strangeways, Bristol, Cardiff and Dartmoor prisons and Glen Parva and Pucklechurch remand centres. The aim is to conclude this part by August 3.

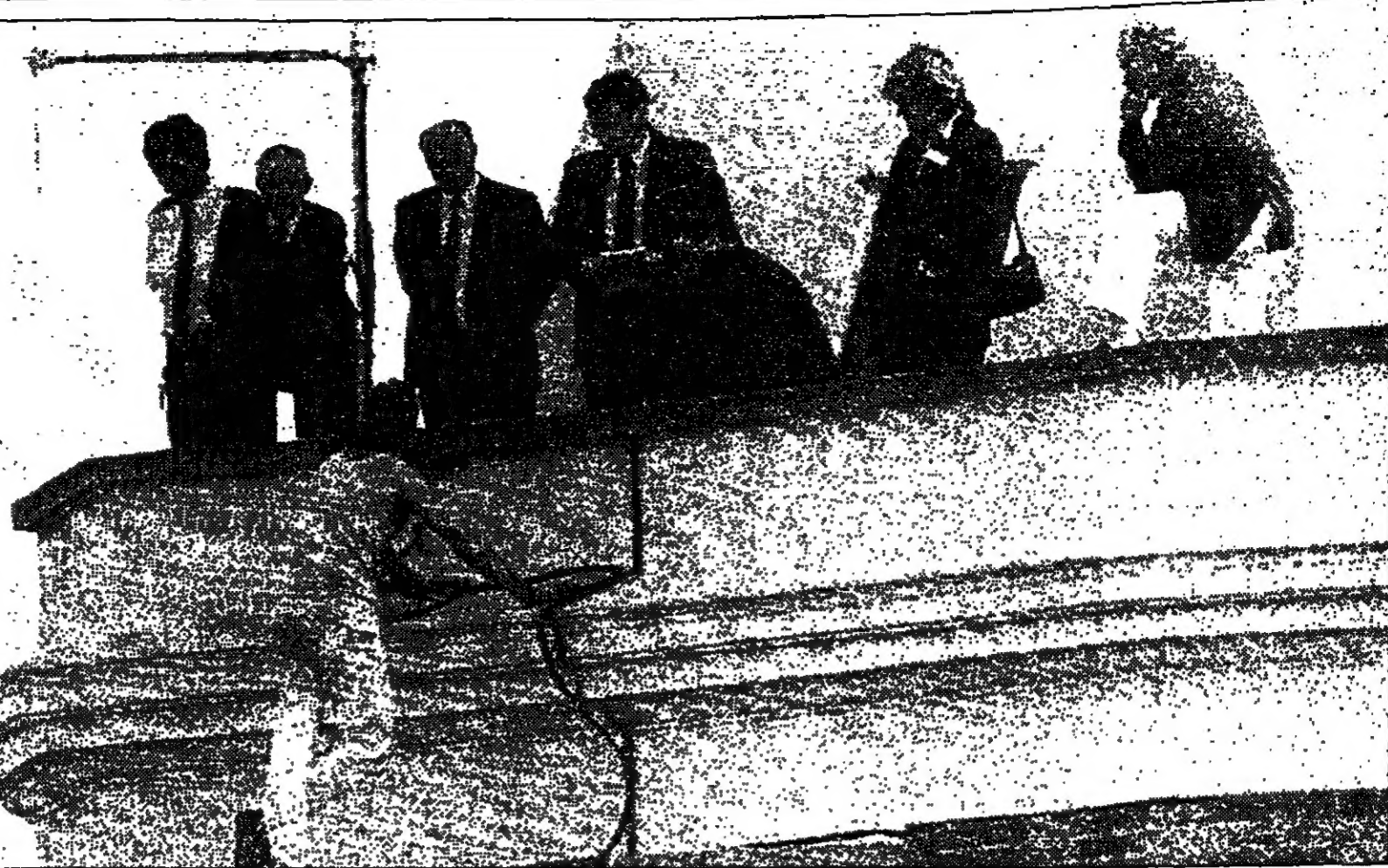
The second stage will comprise a series of seminars, to be held during October, at which the inquiry panel will discuss specific issues, with invited senior experts. This will probably mean the final report will be published early in the New Year.

Lord Justice Woolf said he was fortunate to have the help of three formidable assessors, two of whom — Mr Gordon Lakes, a former deputy director of the prison service, and Professor Rod Morgan, a Bristol University lecturer — were highly respected penologists, while the third, Mrs Mary Tuck, former head of the Home Office's research and planning unit, would be well placed to advise on the inquiry's methodology. Applications for legal representation by the Prison Officers' Association, the Prison Governors' Association and the Home Office were granted.

After the hearing Mr John Barrill, chairman of the Prison Officers' Association, said Lord Justice Woolf's obvious determination to conduct a scrupulously fair and broad inquiry would not deflect his union from balloting members on industrial action this month over their allegations about under-manning and its impact on jail safety.



Lord Justice Woolf: At pains to be scrupulous



Summit talks: Negotiators on the roof of Winchester jail trying to persuade an inmate to give up his protest. The action ended after 11 hours

Inmates abandon rooftop protest

A ROOFTOP protest at Winchester prison in Hampshire ended peacefully yesterday when the last two inmates gave themselves up to prison authorities.

A spokesman for the Home Office said the prisoners ended their demonstration after talking to a solicitor representing one of the men and a member of the board of visitors. A doctor was present during the talks and prison officers stood by.

"They have no injuries and they will wait to see the governor later," he said. "The rest of the prison is all quiet. I think they just decided that they had had enough."

Seven other inmates who broke out on to the roof to protest against alleged assaults on prisoners surrendered early yesterday. The allegations have been denied. The Home Office said the disturbances broke out in the remand wing late on Sunday night after a gradual build-up of tension.

Young offenders should be given more responsibility to help them keep out of trouble, the Princess Royal told a seminar in Durham yesterday. The Princess said the United Nations' 42-point convention on children's rights did not "say enough about responsibilities".

"Rights is a very easy word to use — a lot of people claim and want rights, which is fair enough — but I think it is impossible to have rights as such without responsibilities," she said.

The Princess met some offenders and their parents and talked to the organizers of a project trying to introduce alternatives to custody for young people in Co Durham. She said the Challenge project highlighted the proposition that young people had potential to assume adult responsibilities if given the chance. Without such help young people could be "cut off" from becoming more useful members of society.

Computers 'too unreliable' to deal with critical tasks

By Nick Nuttall Technology Correspondent

SCIENTISTS yesterday called for a worldwide ban on the use of computers in sensitive areas, including intensive care wards, the nuclear power industry, air traffic control and early warning defence and strike command systems.

Computers are inherently flawed and too unreliable for critical or vital tasks, two Australian academics conclude in a report to be published in the June issue of the British academic journal *Future*. Mr Tom Forester, lecturer in the school of computing and information technology at Griffith Univer-

sity in Queensland, New South Wales, and Mr Perry Morrison, lecturer in computing, University of New England, New South Wales claim that computer systems cannot be designed without the ever-present threat of life-endangering malfunctions because their very complexity makes thorough testing for errors and bugs impossible.

In addition, the way modern computer systems are built means that they are prone to total, catastrophic failure rather than partial failure. "How is it that the computer industry almost

Dan-Air applies for new routes

Dan-Air has applied to the Civil Aviation Authority for licences to fly from Manchester, Newcastle and Teeside to West Berlin. It also wants to operate services from its base in West Berlin to Moscow, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague and Bucharest.

As well as the regional services, the 10-route application to the CAA includes schedules to the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania, and flights from West Berlin to Madrid, and Manchester to Innsbruck.

Dan-Air carried a record 6,276,000 passengers last year, including 1,800,000 on its expanding scheduled network.

O'Connor libel

The entertainer Des O'Connor accepted substantial undisclosed libel damages from the London Broadcasting Company in the High Court yesterday over radio remarks about his tax affairs. Counsel for LBC said it welcomed the opportunity to apologize unreservedly for the libel.

Tunnel opening

Dame Vera Lynn yesterday opened Hell Fire Corner, the secret tunnels under the cliffs at Dover used to plan the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940. The tunnels were recently declassified from the secret list and given over to English Heritage; the public can visit them from tomorrow.

Betjeman week

A Betjeman Appreciation Week of special celebrations in honour of Sir John Betjeman, the former Poet Laureate, was launched in north Cornwall yesterday. He lived at Trebetherick, Padstow Bay, until his death six years ago.

Peer fined

The publisher Lord Stockton, aged 46, of Chelsea, London, was banned for a month and fined £120 for speeding by Newbury magistrates yesterday. He admitted driving at over 100mph along the M4 in Berkshire in February.

Segregation is ruled out at Crumlin Road

By Edward Gorman, Irish Affairs Correspondent

THE Government yesterday ruled out the introduction of segregation between republican and "loyalist" prisoners at Crumlin Road jail in Belfast, in the wake of an overnight protest by inmates in which 10 prison officers were injured.

Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, praised the conduct of more than 100 prison officers who helped to end the protest and said the Government would continue with a mixed regime.

The protest began on Sunday night when 40 inmates in the top-security remand prison barricaded themselves into a dining area after two "loyalists" attacked four republicans. After eight hours the authorities regained control, in an operation in which prison officers approached the barricaded area from five

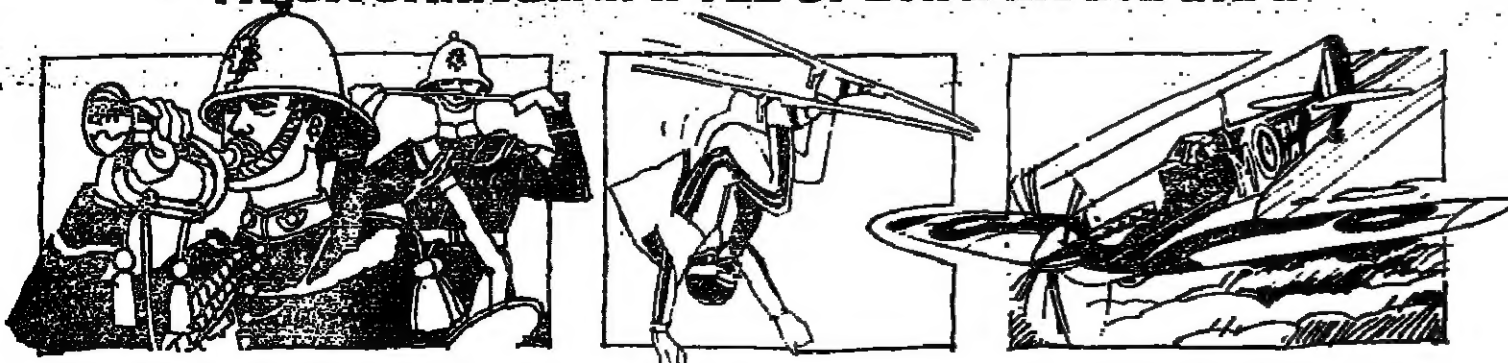
points simultaneously. One officer had his wrist broken and another suffered hand lacerations from missiles thrown by inmates. The authorities said that no prisoners were injured.

The protest is the latest in a series of incidents in recent months at the jail which the Northern Ireland Office has claimed involved deliberately engineered confrontations between "loyalists" and republicans to force segregation.

The Government has resisted pressure to change its policy because it believes a segregated prison would quickly come under the control of para-military groups.

Yesterday Unionist politicians renewed their criticism of that policy. Mr Peter Robinson, MP for East Belfast, said the case for segregation was reasonable.

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EARLS COURT 11-28 JULY

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11-28 JULY

Taxes 'would rise for great majority under Kinnock'

AN ACCUSATION that a Labour government would raise the tax burden on the great majority of taxpayers, particularly those just above average income and upwards, was made in the Commons yesterday by Mr Peter Lilley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

During a debate on a Conservative MP's motion on Labour's taxation policy, he said that Labour was under a particular obligation to spell out its tax proposals because they involved imposing an increased burden. People had the right to know, in broad terms, who would pay, and how much they would pay and which taxes would be varied or introduced.

Labour spokesman had said that the top rate would be raised to a maximum of 50p in the pound, but it was not clear why anyone should rely on that moderate promise not to raise tax rates higher if Labour got to power. Not only did the Labour Party vote against the reduction from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, it also voted against the reduction from 83 to 60 per cent.

Labour's second proposal was to abolish the upper earnings limit on the national insurance contribution, effectively raising the marginal rate of tax by 9 per

TAXATION POLICY

cent for about three-and-a-half-million people. That would affect people earning about £18,000 a year.

The deduction from what had been said was that Labour would leave a large part of its programme to be financed by raising the basic rate or other taxes.

Opening the debate, Mr Bowe Wells (Hertford and Stortford, C) said that the time had come to speak because many people had misguidedly voted Labour in recent elections.

Labour's dilemma was that it wished to spend more and more on social services, education, health and local government without there being increases in taxation.

Where there were to be increases, Labour sought to suggest that taxing the rich — who had yet to be defined — would pay for expenditure on social and public services.

The Opposition would tax the great majority of people on humble incomes, taking money from them to redistribute to those whom it thought should receive more.

He wanted to discover exactly what Labour policy was going to be. So far it had been excessively coy. Once people did know what

the policy was, they would vote against it.

Labour was already committed to spend £5 billion on the National Health Service, £5 billion on child benefit and pensions and £1.7 billion on overseas aid.

When Labour was asked if it would put up taxes, it gave any one of four answers: no, yes, just a little, quite a lot.

Labour's plans, however, extended far beyond merely raising taxes because they included proposals to introduce a whole raft of new taxes, including taxes for savers. "Just as Labour does not trust the taxpayer with his own money, they are deeply reluctant to let them spend their own profits."

Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands West, Lab) said that the debate was an attempt to deflect public attention from the poll tax, high inflation and the level of interest rates which had come as such a blow to home owners and small and medium-size businesses.

Not only had the country had a system of unfair taxation under the present Government, but it was also led by a Prime Minister determined to introduce division after unacceptable division.

"Far from the wealth of Great Britain trickling down, it is trickling up and the poor are suffering. There is poverty in every part of Britain."



Mr Douglas Hurd, Foreign Secretary, at the opening yesterday of an East-West conference organized at Lancaster House, London, by the British Atlantic Group of Young Politicians

Labour scorns 'no shortage of nurses' claim

HOUSE OF LORDS

A SUGGESTION by Lady Blatch, a government spokesman, that there was no shortage of nurses in the National Health Service, indeed that numbers were growing, was greeted with incredulity by the Opposition during question time in the House of Lords.

Lady Blatch, questioned about what the Government was doing to meet a critical shortage of nurses, said that, although there would always be difficulties in recruiting for particular specialties, there was no overall shortage. In 1988-89, a total of 24,200 nurses had left nursing in England, but in the same period 16,400 nurses had been recruited and 9,700 had returned to nursing, making 26,100, a net gain.

The Government had launched an advertising campaign for more recruits which had produced 170,000 inquiries about nursing.

Lord Emsay, a former Secretary of State for Health and chief Opposition spokesman on health, said that he was amazed. If there was no shortage of nurses, why had the Government launched a recruitment campaign?

"Has she seen the report published today which showed that in every single region there is a grave shortage of nurses, more serious in some regions than others?" Had she seen the statement by the secretary-general of the Royal College of Nursing referring to the immense problem of the shortage of nurses and the need to

improve not only pay but also conditions such as the provision of crèches and opportunities for part-time work?

Lady Blatch said that she had read the press reports which did a disservice to the work going on in many district regional health authorities. She had checked one of the regions mentioned, said to be the fourth worst, and had found that it had 225 more qualified nurses in post than a year ago.

If health authorities were asked if they had had difficulty in recruiting, they would say that they had; but if they were asked if nurses were in post, the answer would be that they were.

Lord Mollay (Lab) challenged her to seek the opinion of the Royal College of Nursing, the Confederation of Health Service Employees, the royal colleges of physicians and of surgeons, and others.

Lady Blatch said that the health department was in constant touch with those bodies.

Press reports that the Government was to delay implementation of its community care provisions until after the next general election were dismissed in the Lords during the resumed committee stage of the National Health Service and Community Care Bill. The Bill provides for local authorities to provide accommodation and care for people discharged from long-stay hospitals.

Lord Carter, an Opposition front bench spokesman, moving a new clause calling for increased consultations between the Government and local authorities over community care proposals, asked for the Government's reaction to reports about possible delay in implementing the proposals.

Lady Hooper, Under Secretary of State for Health, said: "As far as I am concerned, it is speculation. The Government, and the department, is continuing to work towards implementation in April 1991 of the community care proposals in the Bill. That is the Government's position."

The clause was rejected by 112 votes to 86 — Government majority, 26.

Protest at tobacco 'dumping'

BAT Industries shareholders should object to money being made out of wilful damage caused to the lungs of people in the Third World, Mrs Ann Clwyd, Opposition spokesman on development and co-operation, said during Commons questions.

She asked BAT shareholders to take a stand at the annual meeting of the company on May 31 and urged Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development, to join in her call.

Mrs Clwyd said that Mozambique had the world's second highest death rate and that a new health threat now faced that country. Vigorous promotions by BAT of cheap and strong cigarettes would put even more strain on countries still fighting diseases such as malaria and tetanus. The absence of any international rules enabled BAT to tell "blatant lies" about the safety of smoking.

Mrs Chalker replied that she shared Mrs Clwyd's concern about Mozambique and she would look into what she had said. In a free world, however, it would always be up to individuals to decide for themselves.

Mr Teddy Taylor (Southend East, C) asked how Mrs Chalker could say that she would examine the matter when she knew that she and her Government colleagues, at EC meetings each year, had approved £600 million to be spent solely on subsidizing the growing and dumping of high-tar tobacco in Third World countries.

Mrs Chalker noted Mr Taylor's remarks and said that Britain would not support that sort of dumping. "That is a matter of considerable concern and is being dealt with."

'No tie, no say' warning to MPs

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) warned MPs that they may not be called to speak if they wear casual dress.

Mr Richard Holt Langbaugh, C, had complained about the dress of some Labour members. He pointed out that collar and tie were compulsory in the Italian Parliament and that under Labour's new "polished-up image" its MPs were not allowed to appear on TV without a collar and tie.

He said at the time when they were trying to set an example to would-be football hooligans, they should ensure that no MP sported himself in the chamber in a manner that would not be allowed in the Italian Parliament.

Landfill gas schemes stay

A call for landfill gas schemes to be abandoned because they created "time bombs" in many areas was dismissed by Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Energy, at questions.

He told Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) that the process was a safe way of generating electricity. Power generation capacity from such schemes last year had been 16 megawatts. The Government estimated that power generation from landfill gas would increase by 60 per cent by 1992 and by between 150 and 175 per cent by the end of the century.

Commons TV vote soon

MPs are expected to take a decision on the permanent televising of the House of Commons before the House rises for the summer recess, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the House, said in a written reply.

He said that the select committee on broadcasting would consider all the evidence relating to the experiment and its report would be published so that MPs could decide before the recess.

Coal sell-off reaffirmed

The coal industry will be privatized by the next Conservative government after the election, Mr Tony Baldry, Under Secretary of State for Energy, reaffirmed during Commons questions.

Ministers would consider how privatization would be carried out, and clearly employee participation would be considered.

Saving paper

A Commons subcommittee is considering what further steps can be taken to increase the use of recycled paper in the House of Commons, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the House, said in a written reply yesterday.

Charity MPs

Fifty-one MPs have authorized deductions from their salaries to give money to charity under the payroll giving scheme, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the House, said.

Unleaded fuel

Latest figures show that 31 per cent of the petrol sold in the UK was unleaded, Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Energy, said in a written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; Prime Minister; Finance Bill; committee, first day. Lords (2.30): Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, report, first day.

MPs moan about builders' delays

By Sheila Gann
Political Reporter

MPs ARE no different from anyone else when it comes to hard luck stories about builders, it emerged yesterday.

The Commons services committee displayed its frustration when relating troubles with the building project to provide a new parliamentary building for MPs and their staff.

After its investigation into delays, the committee said: "We regard the whole saga as a sorry commentary on the state of the building industry. We find it hard to believe that such a situation would have been allowed to develop if similar work were being undertaken for the parliaments of other European countries."

A total of 60 MPs and 100 secretaries were intended to move into the large reconstruction of buildings fronting Parliament Square and Bridge Street this month. Completion is not expected, however, until the summer of next year.

With the Palace of Westminster overflowing, the services committee disclosed its impatience with Faircloughs, the main contractor, Casson Conder Partnership, the architectural consultants, and the Property Services Agency. In its report on the delay, the

SERVICES

MPs said: "In view of the track record to date, we cannot have entire confidence in Faircloughs' 'safe' completion date of March 1991". The committee added: "We are concerned that the Property Services Agency's (PSA) new estimate of June 1991 could be more realistic."

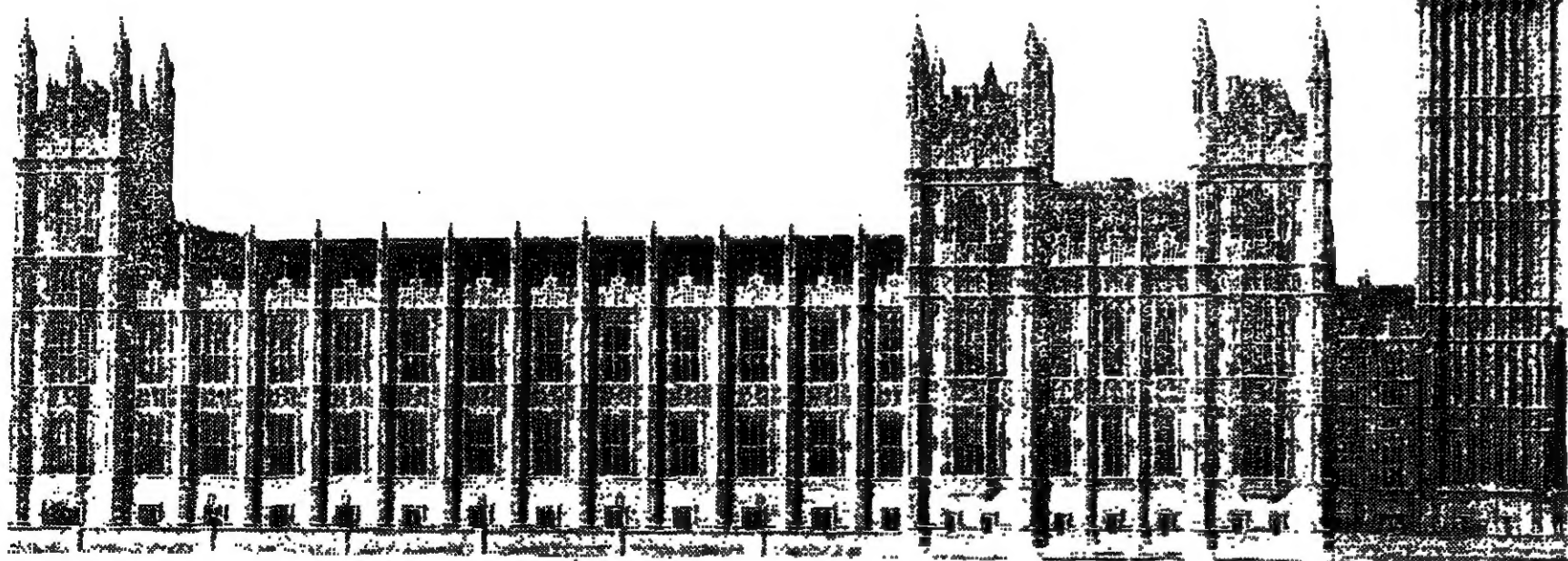
It said: "The reputations of all three parties — main contractor, architects and the PSA — are very much on the line". The committee said that its members hoped that the parties' reputations "will be salvaged by their delivering a building of high quality ahead of the revised completion date".

After a series of evidence-taking sessions with Faircloughs, the committee formally recorded its "regret that in their evidence to us Faircloughs have repeatedly shown a lack of frankness and candour in acknowledging the plain fact... that over recent months the project has been falling steadily further behind schedule. This has naturally caused us much concern."

House of Commons Services Committee — New Parliamentary Building (Phase 1): Delay to Completion (Stationery Office £10.25).

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EC official warns East Europe to brace for slump

From Michael Binyon, Brussels

EAST European countries must brace themselves for zero growth, high inflation and mass unemployment as they move to market economies. But if they opt for the "Big Bang" of sudden change, they will soon experience an economic miracle rivaling that of Western Europe in the 1950s, a leading European Community official forecast yesterday.

Mr Henning Christophersen, the Commissioner for Finance, said East European countries plunging into economic reform could enjoy annual growth rates of up to 6 per cent a year by the middle of the decade. But everything depended on their political willingness to make drastic changes now. They had to revamp their entire economic systems in no more than six to 12 months.

EC economic experts, ana-

lysing the needs of the seven emergent democracies, found that the gradual approach, adopted by Hungary some 20 years ago, had failed. Poland, which had undertaken the most drastic reform, had however been remarkably successful in reducing inflation and restructuring its economy.

Mr Christophersen's outline of the macro-economic policies Brussels recommends comes after the Community's revised action plan for Eastern Europe published two weeks ago, which will be put to the Group of 24 donor nations next month.

He said the priority for Eastern Europe must be reform of its financial sector. This involved freeing prices from state control; setting up an independent central bank; private banking systems and financial services; introducing private property rights and company laws; breaking up state monopolies; establishing a proper social security system giving unemployment benefit; and allowing collective bargaining. All this should come before the wholesale privatization of industry.

The result would inevitably be hardship and dislocation at first, as thousands were thrown out of work and industries, unable to compete in the world market, went bankrupt. But with an end to overmanning and a better use of plant and manpower, a quick recovery should follow.

A key factor was the convertibility of East European currencies. Poland had already taken the first steps. Hungary would make the forint convertible within three years. Czechoslovakia was due to announce yesterday that it would introduce convertibility by the beginning of next

year. The seven countries would probably peg their currencies to the Ecu, rather than the dollar or the Deutschmark.

Brussels would permanently monitor the progress of reform, sending out teams to the seven capitals to conduct analyses and offer advice. The Commission would co-ordinate its policies with the other members of the Group of 24 donor nations, and international agencies helping Eastern Europe, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Investment Bank.

Brussels estimates that 15-20 billion Ecu (\$10-14 billion) are needed by the seven countries in capital investment until the end of 1992. The money must come from international capital markets, and no extra funds need be channelled directly from the Community to Eastern Europe. Mr Christophersen said the sum was relatively small for countries with a total population of 140 million.

The Commission noted that conditions varied enormously among the seven countries. East Germany, for example, had a gross national product three times that of Romania, whereas Poland had the highest external debt. But the first priority of all must be a stabilization plan to bring inflation under control, and a reform of exchange rate and monetary policies.

If things go well, the Commission believes Eastern Europe could begin to catch up with the West. Czechoslovakia, which in 1939 had a standard of living as high as that of Switzerland or Denmark, might soon be strong enough economically to apply for EC membership.

Threat of 'another Chernobyl'

East Berlin

ENVIRONMENTAL experts said yesterday that East Germany's main nuclear power station was so dangerous that it should be closed immediately to avoid a disaster like that at Chernobyl.

A report by seven non-government experts from East and West Germany condemned security systems and other equipment in four reactor blocks at Greifswald power plant near the Baltic coast as totally inadequate. "If the main circulation system failed there would be a similar event to Chernobyl," Herr Norbert Meyer, a Greifswald physicist, said at a briefing to launch the report.

The 100-page report said that East Germany's former communist authorities had long known about the poor safety standards, and added: "The danger of a catastrophic failure of the reactor pressure vessel cannot be averted through re-equipping or technical modifications." The report criticized the lack of fire precautions at Greifswald, and warned that pipes could burst at any moment.

All further discussion about the plant should aim at shutting down its four existing reactors, the report said. Two of the four working blocks have already been switched off temporarily, but four other blocks are still being built.

East German government officials and opposition activists ordered the report in January after disclosures of poor conditions. (Reuters)

People bankroll the peaceful revolution in Lvov

From Nick Worrall, Lvov

A SECURITY man with a blue and yellow arm band was dragging a sack stuffed with rouble notes into the former Communist Party offices, now the debating chamber for the new regional council of Lvov in the western Ukraine. On a table lay bundles of bank notes. In a show of support for their new non-Communist council the people of Lvov have given nearly £3 million so that the daily council debates can be shown live on television.

This is the Soviet Union's most rebellious city outside the Baltic region. Members of democratic groups won 80 per cent of the seats in the recent local elections. And for the past three weeks the council has been debating measures to obliterate Communist rule.

In defiance of rulings from the hard-line Ukrainian authorities in

Kiev, the republic's capital, Lvov, has legalized the Uniate Greek Catholic Church, which was banned by Stalin in 1946, and ordered the blue and yellow flag of the Ukrainian Popular Front, Rukh, to be flown from public buildings. Even Lvov's Communist Party headquarters no longer flies the red banner. "I am in a state of antagonism with the regional council," said Mr Vyacheslav Sekretaryuk, Lvov's Communist Party first secretary. "The old party monopoly of power has been replaced by a new monopoly."

His bitterness is understandable. After 45 years of party domination since Moscow incorporated this former part of Poland in 1945, President Gorbachev's movement towards greater democracy has capped party structures wherever democratic opposition movements won local elections in March.

But Mr Sekretaryuk's view is not shared by all Lvov's leading com-

munist. The city's Mayor is Mr Bogdan Kotik, who says he will resign from the party if it does not reform itself at the crucial Congress in July. He is enthusiastic about the region's new leaders: "They make me happy, they stimulate my work," he said, but admitted feeling pressure from democrats on one side and party officials on the other.

The democrats' leader and council chairman is Mr Vyacheslav Chornovil, a well-known former political prisoner and journalist who was recently released after 15 years in labour camps and Siberian exile for dissident writings. He is also a fervent Ukrainian nationalist, for which he could have been executed six years ago.

Of Cossack descent, Mr Chornovil — the name means black bull — sports a drooping moustache, a lined forehead and a wicked smile. "It's been a revolution," he said. "We have real people's power here

in Lvov." He grinned: "And here's a paradox. The people who were imprisoned for so-called anti-Soviet activities are now the leaders of the soviets (councils). And we are accusing the Communists of anti-Soviet activities."

After it convened on April 9 his council adopted a resolution to this effect amid a clash over the Communist monopoly of the mass media. The council is demanding that the party hand over the local Ukrainian-language newspaper *Ukraina Vilna*.

The table in the council chamber groaned with cash as Rukh workers, who have taken over security operations in many public buildings, counted the money pouring in from well-wishers. The statue of Lenin behind the chairman's seat has been masked by the blue and yellow flag and a portrait of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian national poet. The Ukraine's Communist Party is still

run by some of the Soviet Union's most die-hard apparatchiks. In a typical move, the television authorities in Kiev sent the Lvov rebels a bill for 1,000 roubles an hour (about £1,000) for covering their council debates. In a broadcast, Mr Chornovil told the public it was an attempt to gag their debates and appealed for funds. "We already have enough to pay for the TV for a year and set up projects the city needs desperately," he said. "Our political life may be rich but the economy is most painful. And, as with Lithuania, there are already attempts to blockade us."

Mr Chornovil claims that Kiev has reduced supplies of meat and dairy produce to the region, causing even greater shortages than usual. Mr Kotik says he has heard rumours of a blockade, but thinks the increased shortages may be simply the result of a general fall in productivity.

Protest jams Bucharest streets

From Christopher Walker, Bucharest

THE final stages of the Romanian election campaign erupted into further violence yesterday when anti-communist demonstrators in the capital extended their three-week protest during the afternoon rush hour and surrounded a government ministry. They blocked more arterial roads and some scaled the roof in front of bemused officials to hang up flags.

There were fights and scuffles as drivers were prevented from returning home and the demonstrators quickly rigged up loudspeakers on the ministry's ornate, wrought-iron gates while a few policemen

and the occasional army officer looked on embarrassed, reluctant to act. Elsewhere in the city, hundreds of vehicles driven by members of a new transport union were abandoned in important streets as part of a protest strike against conditions and lack of parts.

The protesters outside the ministry began to chant slogans against the front-runner for President, Mr Ion Iliescu of the ruling National Salvation Front, whom they accuse of being a communist in disguise who refuses to steer Romania towards the West. Some waved photographs copied from old newspapers

showing him alongside the late Nicolae Ceausescu.

The big street demonstration — unlike anything seen in any other East European poll — spilled over from neighbouring University Square, blocked since April 24. The move came after protesters alleged that two hunger strikers from the square had been attacked by a plainclothes government security agent, and others arrested. It was impossible to immediately verify the accuracy of their claims.

Trapped officials in the ministry looked on in fear as the mood of the mob turned

ugly every time a suspected former communist sympathizer or Securitate agent was spotted. By late afternoon at least 4,000 people had moved into the streets in front of the building, but after two hours the demonstrators agreed to return to their original barricaded zone blocking Bucharest's main boulevard and to let traffic flow again in front of the Agriculture Ministry.

But representatives of the new Free Transport Union said that they had decided to join the protest which has been blocking an area under the towering Inter-Continental Hotel since April 24.

Leading dissident returns to fray

From Tim Judah, Cluj, Transylvania

MRS Doina Cornea, a leading Romanian dissident during the Ceausescu years, is a dissident once more. She has been on hunger strike since last Thursday in a protest directed against the Government and Romania's election campaign.

She said at her home in the Transylvanian town of Cluj that her fast has made her weak and given her headaches. She had disconnected her telephone because she has had so many calls, some including threats and abuse.

"The point of the hunger strike is to help people distinguish good from bad — to awaken their consciences," she said.

Mrs Cornea, once a provincial French teacher, became a cause célèbre after her anti-Ceausescu protests.

Immediately after the revolution, on Christmas Day, she arrived in Bucharest to take part in the National Salvation Front. "It soon became clear that there was something wrong," she said. "The executive bureau was made up purely of old communists. We dissidents were called there as a sort of chorus. Then they started trying to tell me what to say on television."

In a serious blow to the Front's credibility, Mrs Cornea left in January. Now, as she takes up cudgels against the Front, she finds herself under personal attack in its newspapers.

She is undeterred, saying: "Look at the election campaign — calumnies, violence and systematic attacks against people and party buildings. These things have become the order of the day. People have been terribly manipulated by the Front. This election has not been free and fair."

But Mrs Cornea is not entirely pessimistic: "I never lose confidence," she said. "On December 22 the whole country was with the Front. Every day since then they have been losing support. Now if the Front wins the elections it is sure that it cannot survive. They have lied to too many people."

Mrs Cornea is not planning to fast to the end. But she is determined that her protest should succeed.

Kohl presses for quick election after setback

From Ian Murray, Bonn

WEAKENED politically by the defeat of his Christian Democrats (CDU) in Lower Saxony on Sunday, Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, is ready to go for an early pan-German election before he loses the popular support he won through his initiative to speed up German unity. He now wants a quick

election because he can see the unification issue is turning sour on him.

Until now his preferred scenario was to hold fast to the agreed date of December 2 for the West German elections, with the first united poll in the following autumn. Now he is trying to achieve complete unification in time for joint

elections on December 2, or to agree a slight delay to January 13. The CDU in East Germany has already agreed to an early poll.

Today Herr Kohl meets his coalition partners to discuss Sunday's election results and the progress towards unity. Yesterday, for the first time, he said that he was prepared to go for an early vote. CDU leaders said yesterday that early elections were necessary to give stability at a time of uncertainty over developments, particularly in the Soviet Union.

The Chancellor was in East Berlin yesterday for talks with Herr Lothar de Maizière, the East German Prime Minister. Tomorrow he faces his most difficult internal negotiation when he meets the leaders of the state parliaments to discuss how they can help meet the cost of unity. Seven of the 11 prime ministers are from the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) while the four others who support him are not at all happy about his plans to make the states pay a third of the costs of reunification.

The Chancellor's one great election success has been in East Germany, where his campaign succeeded in persuading a large proportion of the voters to support him in his drive for quick unity.

The other winners in Sunday's elections were the Greens, who managed for the first time in industrialized North Rhine-Westphalia to cross the 5 per cent threshold needed to win seats. The outright losers were the radical right-wing Republicans, who scored less than 2 per cent in both states and who now seem to have ceased to be a factor in national politics.

Hurd to seek role for Nato

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

MR DOUGLAS Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, makes an unscheduled visit here today for talks with Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, as part of consultations on German reunification.

While Britain is satisfied that the West German Government is determined that the united country will be a member of Nato, it is less sure about what kind of troop levels and defence strategy Bonn will be seeking. With German public opinion turning away from nuclear deterrents and citizens' actions groups lobbying for reductions in military bases, Mr Hurd will advise his hosts that Nato must remain strong while there is so much political uncertainty in the East.

The case for keeping the British Army of the Rhine was "overwhelming", Mr Hurd said after the first "two plus four" ministers' meeting on reunification. He was less certain about how many of BAOR's 56,000 men would remain once Germany was united.

Britain believes that substantial troops will be needed to do the job. American forces could be cut to around 40,000 men — roughly a fifth of the reduced number being negotiated in Vienna. A comparable cut in the size of the British force would leave only around 10,000 men, which is far fewer than military advisers suggest would be a secure garrison.

One of the few certainties is that East German territory cannot, for the foreseeable future, have any Nato troops stationed on it.

Loyalists on Riga march

From Anatol Lieven, Riga

HUNDREDS of Soviet officers yesterday marched to the Latvian parliament to protest against moves towards independence for the republic. As they did so, military helicopters scattered leaflets from the Soviet loyalist Interfront movement over Riga, calling on Russian workers to strike at 10am today and march to the parliament, so that "the handful of traitors and political adventurers who are making decisions for us can hear the voice of the working people".

The officers tried to get into the parliament building, but the doors were closed against them. Scuffles broke out be-

tween the officers and members of the Women's League, who have been protesting outside parliament since it met over the position of Latvian conscripts in the Soviet Army.

The new Latvian Government is facing challenges not only from the Soviet Army, and sections of the local Russian population, but also from parts of its "own" police. During the debate in parliament yesterday on the confirmation of a new Minister of the Interior, an opposition spokesman read out a resolution signed by more than 1,000 members of the Riga police force, which is

overwhelmingly Russian. The resolution said that the police wanted Mr Bruno Steinbricks, the present Minister of the Interior, to remain in office, and that whatever the decisions of the parliament, the police would continue to uphold Soviet law in Latvia.

After reading the statement, opposition deputies walked out of the debate. The Mayor of Riga, Mr Andrejs Teikmanis, the Popular Front deputy, told parliament that he believed that ordinary policemen had been ordered to sign the resolution by their officers, and that most of them were "tired of the police being politicized".

MOSCOW COMMENTARY by Mary Dejevsky

Russians tick to their own time

TO ANYONE who works in Moscow there is one consoling feature of great ceremonial occasions such as Victory Day — the official proceedings begin absolutely on time, inaugurated by the chiming of the black and gold clock on the Kremlin's Spassky Tower. This split-second timing contrasts with a distinctly casual attitude to time on the other, working, days of the year.

Many Russians harbour a deep-seated contempt for the very idea that time is precious — theirs or anyone else's. The expression "time is money" always said in English and always with a snarl, has become a favourite cliché to disparage the inhumane and money-grubbing attitudes of capitalism. The inference is that Russians, as Slavs, have learnt to put time in its proper place — second to emotional spontaneity — whereas Westerners are enslaved by the clock (inevitably the flashy, digital variety much envied by Russians).

This may be in part a matter of temperament and a reflection of the fact that so many Soviet workers are still only first or second generation town-dwellers: how much more pleasant to get on the train and go mushroom-picking when the sun shines unexpectedly than to go to work. But it is also a recognition of

Soviet reality and, very often, of necessity. In a country with no legal unemployment — yet — working time belongs to someone else, and if that someone else is not using it, then it can be appropriated, rather like the "state" property that so often finds its way into private hands.

The acute shortages of the past two years have only aggravated the problem. All able-bodied Russians are supposed to have a regular job, but the shopping streets of the capital teem with people from early morning. People will quit their desks and travel from one end of Moscow to the other if they hear of a delivery of scarce goods. They will then stand in a queue for several hours.

The consequence, unfortunately, is that people who should be at their desks, who have appointments booked and tasks to complete, are not there, arrive late or leave early — and the unhappy client or petitioner has to come back another day.

Absence and lateness — invariably unexplained or blamed on an unscheduled meeting or a summons from the Communist Party committee — are only one manifestation of a generally lackadaisical attitude to time with which the usually punctual Western business-

man must reluctantly come to terms. When the meeting or conference eventually takes place it can go on for hours and range over a subject area quite alien to its original purpose.

Westerners are frequently considered rude and insensitive for regarding a business meeting as precisely that and not as an opportunity to relax, put the world to right and — more often than not — put off a practical decision until the next enjoyable encounter. Even five years into perestroika, it is a rare Soviet manager or politician who will admit that time is not limitless and that it has a price. Their Soviet experience, which is all they have, demonstrates quite the opposite.

Last week, summarizing the agenda for the next few weeks of Supreme Soviet business, Tass stated with delphic assurance: "Any delay in adopting new legislation threatens a further exacerbation of the already grave domestic political situation. At the same time, undue haste in working out the fundamentals of a future Soviet society is no less detrimental. In other words, the time factor is becoming pivotal."

Indeed it is, but so is the money factor, and the two are not so far removed as the Slavonic soul would like to believe.



A pensive Chancellor Kohl pondering on his party's defeat in Lower Saxony at the weekend

Oslo wants environment checks on neighbours

From Michael McCarthy, Bergen

EUROPEAN countries should be allowed to inspect each others' environmental performance in the manner of arms control verification procedures, Mr Jan Syse, the Norwegian Prime Minister, suggested yesterday.

Such annual checks would allow the enforcement of a binding environmental code of conduct, he told the international conference at Bergen on sustainable development, or "green growth".

His initiative, which would allow, for example, Norwegian inspectors to check British power stations for emissions of sulphur dioxide falling as acid rain on Norway, was coolly received by Britain's representative, Mr David Trippier, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment. He pointed out forcefully that Britain had its own pollution inspectors. One

British official commented: "I hope the Norwegians realize it would allow us to go over and count the number of Norwegian whales."

Mr Syse formally put his idea to Mrs Thatcher in a letter sent last week. But the first the environment ministers from the 34 European and North American countries at the conference knew of it was during his welcoming speech.

Downing Street's reception to the idea would not have been helped by a demonstration of Norwegian environmental activists yesterday, featuring a young woman dressed in a blue suit and wearing a "Spitting Image" rubber mask of Mrs Thatcher. The demonstrators, some of whom were dressed as Vikings, were protesting against Britain's alleged responsibility for acid rain damage to Norwegian forests.

Mr Trippier said later: "Everyone has the right to demonstrate for what they believe in, but I have to say I am a bit fed-up with so much unfair criticism being directed against the UK."

Mr Syse, suggesting a binding code of environmental conduct for all 35 countries of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, said steps should be taken "to arrange for annual multilateral examinations of individual member states, and thus ensure that their environmental policies meet common requirements".

Mr Kai Eide, his chief foreign affairs adviser, said that Mr Syse had in mind the sort of "intrusive verifications" that are commonplace in arms control agreements, and under the 1986 Stockholm Accord on Confidence and Security Building Measures. "If we look at what we have done in arms control, we can go into garrisons or factories at 24 hours' notice," he said. "We feel the principle should be extended to the environment."

The Norwegian idea was seen by British sources as an act Mr Syse was playing to his domestic gallery. No attempt was made to put it on the conference agenda although the Norwegians may introduce it at the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe meeting in the autumn.

It is likely to meet a frosty reception from all the European Community countries, as it cuts across the future work of the European Environment Agency, currently being set up.

General Noriega says he does not have the cash to pay for his defence and his lawyers, in an apparent tactic to force the Government to release millions of dollars seized and frozen in bank accounts after the US invasion of Panama in December, say they wish to withdraw from the case because lack of due process is making their task impossible.

The US Government has frozen an estimated \$20 million in 27 Noriega-related bank accounts around the world. Prosecutors say the money should be confiscated as the proceeds of crime, and suspect there may be much more untraced cash.

General Noriega's lawyers are demanding that his money should be released.

Noriega tug-of-war over cash

From Alan Tomlinson, Miami

A BIZARRE tug-of-war over the vast fortune of General Manuel Noriega, the ousted Panamanian dictator, is being played out this month in pre-trial hearings in a Miami courthouse.

General Noriega refuses to tell the United States Government where he thinks it is, and the Government - in the shape of federal prosecutors mounting a case against him on drug conspiracy charges - will not say where they think it is either.

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Protesters carrying away one of their number who inhaled tear gas fired by the Jordanian riot police yesterday

Bush faces test on civil rights

From Susan Ellicott, Washington

SINCE moving into the White House 16 months ago, President Bush has worked to keep at bay his former public image as a wimp and has concentrated on proving himself a master of the human touch. This "kinder, gentler" presidency includes his personal telephone calls to world leaders and less publicized gestures toward the US black community that have won Mr Bush the highest popularity rating of a Republican leader among blacks for 30 years.

This week, however, Mr Bush faces the first significant challenge to this unexpected popularity when civil rights leaders meet him at the White House to try to persuade him to support legislation on job discrimination. Black leaders have said they consider the passage of the 1990 Civil Rights Act their top priority this year and are angry that senior Bush Administration officials want the President to veto the Bill.

Until now, President Bush has largely owed his growing

support among blacks to the relative unpopularity of his predecessor, President Reagan. Blacks have said they base their liking for Mr Bush more on feeling than substance: he and his wife, Barbara, appear willing to meet blacks in public and have black friends, for instance, while the Reagans did not.

He has appointed blacks to senior posts in his Administration and has charmed young, black voters by inviting to the White House black and Hispanic entertainers, such as the singers Whitney Houston, Gloria Estefan and Michael Jackson.

National opinion polls recently showed that Mr Bush's approval rating among blacks is the highest for a Republican president since President Eisenhower and partly reflects efforts by his party to woo blacks who felt their interests were hurt by the Reagan Administration. Republicans have lobbied hard to win over blacks, who traditionally have favoured the more socially

liberal policies of the Democratic Party.

Despite all of this, Mr Bush has mainly enjoyed strong support from blacks because they have felt that he has done nothing against them even if he has not done enough for them. A presidential veto of the 1990 Civil Rights Act could change this. Leaders of minority ethnic groups are watching Mr Bush to see whether his policies are committed to backing up his kind gestures toward them.

Mr Julius Chambers, a legal expert for the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, summarized this feeling last weekend during an opening speech at the state University of North Carolina. "In civil rights, actions speak louder than words," he told his mainly black audience. "The toxin of veto will poison all the wells of good feeling toward the President that have sprung up in the black community." The legislation in question would overturn or modify five rulings by the Supreme Court last year that civil rights groups considered set back progress in recent years on discrimination against minorities in the workplace.

Mr Richard Thornburgh, the US Attorney General, has asked Mr Bush to veto the 1990 Act on the grounds that it would encourage employers to impose "unreasonable quotas" and pay out monetary damages as well as back pay to minorities who prove they suffered discrimination.

Congress has approved the wording of the updated legislation and is expected to vote on the Act as early as this month.

Mr Bush yesterday met representatives of business groups and black leaders from across the political spectrum. He is expected to speak to members of unions and women's groups tomorrow. Mr Arthur Fletcher, the chairman of the US Civil Rights Commission, has described the meetings as a "battle for the President's mind".

Tinsel Town confronts Aids virus

From James Bose, New York

WHEN Craig Lucas, the successful American playwright, told a Hollywood executive that he wanted to write a screenplay about people with Aids, she looked at him as though he was "speaking Swedish".

Lucas, who wrote this season's Broadway hit *Prehude to a Kiss*, had half a dozen more

power lunches with other Hollywood big-wigs, and the result was always the same.

Although it had lost many of its best and brightest to the disease, Tinsel Town was just not ready to confront the Aids epidemic. About as far as the movie moguls would go was to curb the risky promiscuity of James Bond.

Now, almost five years after the death of Rock Hudson brought the disease home to middle America, the taboo has been broken. Lucas's *Longtime Companion* has just hit cinemas across America, billed as the first mainstream American film about Aids. It will be released in Britain in the autumn.

The film takes its title from the euphemism used in newspaper obituaries to describe the surviving homosexual lovers of Aids victims. It tells the tale of eight friends - seven gay men and a heterosexual woman - whose lives are overtaken by Aids.

The opening sequence charts the bewilderment of each of the characters as they study a *New York Times* report of July 3, 1981, which revealed for the first time that a rare form of cancer had been found in 41 male homosexuals.

The cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma, was later discovered to be a symptom of Aids. By the end of the film, eight years later, four of the friends are dead and two are afflicted with the disease.

When the main Hollywood studios rejected his idea for a film on Aids, Lucas turned to Mr Lindsay Law, executive producer of American Playhouse, a subsidized production company. Mr Law committed \$500,000 (£300,000) of the company's \$10 million annual budget to the project, and set out to raise an additional \$1.5 million. But the leading independent companies - Miramax, Orion, Cinecom, New Line Cinema - turned him down.

Bottom-line-conscious executives were afraid of making big-budget films about homosexuals, let alone Aids. Dramas about the disease were considered something for the television or the stage, not the silver screen.

Exasperated, American Playhouse decided to put up all the money. At least in artistic terms, the decision paid off. *Longtime Companion* won the Audience Award at the Sundance United States Film Festival this year - the prize awarded last year to *Sex, Lies and Videotape*.

And, by and large, the critics have welcomed it. The trendy *Rolling Stone* magazine called it "the best American movie so far this year", describing it as "funny, touching and vi-

tal". New York *Newspaper* called it "a dose of courage and hope".

Like almost everything to do with Aids, however, *Longtime Companion* has caused more than its share of controversy, provoking accusations that it neglects the plight of poor Aids sufferers. Although the film used several Aids-infected actors to play minor parts - one of whom died during filming - it concentrates on Aids victims who are white, well-heeled, and homosexual.

GENEVA: A warning to governments against growing public complacency about Aids was given to the World Health Assembly yesterday by Dr Michael Merson, newly appointed director of the World Health Organization's global programme against the disease (Alan McGregor writes).

It was a fallacy to hope that the Aids pandemic was not as serious as initially feared and would not continue to spread, he said. On the contrary, more than half of all HIV infections worldwide had been transmitted through heterosexual intercourse, and the proportion was increasing. There were now more than 254,000 officially reported cases in 156 countries - an increase, largely in Africa, of 17,000 cases in one month.

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Jordanian riot police fire tear gas at marchers

King Hussein Bridge, Jordan

JORDANIAN riot police fired tear gas yesterday to stop thousands of stone-throwing pro-Palestinian protesters marching towards a river bridge leading to the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Witnesses said dozens were injured in clashes which lasted for about two hours until the tear gas and shots in the air dispersed the crowd of about 7,000. Protesters, swept by emotion at the sight of the nearby West Bank, had ignored pleas from organizers to halt the march at a designated spot, and flooded towards the bridge.

About 60 policemen fired five volleys of gas at the demonstrators, who retreated and then surged forward, hurling stones. About 100 soldiers and two tanks stood in reserve behind the thin police line.

Ambulances went to a spot about one mile from the King Hussein Bridge, known in Israel as the Allenby Bridge, to ferry away casualties.

Arab trade unionists and leaders of professional associations organized the march with support from groups linked to left-wing factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization. They had planned a silent, peaceful event to underline the right of Palestinians to return to their homeland.

But marchers crying "Allah-u-Akbar" (God is Great) and pro-PLO slogans paid no heed to police warnings about mines in the frontline area, where shell-pocked buildings have been deserted since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

They also ignored appeals for calm from parliamentary deputies including Mr Taher al-Masri, the former Foreign Minister, who is of Palestinian origin, and Mr Bassam Haddadin. The unexpected violence was the worst since price riots 13

months ago killed 12 people in southern Jordan.

Many of the marchers were young men, but old men and women also took part, many weeping at coming so close to Israeli-occupied land. They waved Jordanian and Palestinian flags and banners with anti-Israeli and anti-American slogans.

"America is the head of the snake. America is the number one enemy of the Palestinian people," one banner read. "Jewish emigration is a declaration of war on the Arab nation," read another.

Witnesses said at least 10,000 people earlier joined the march, which was to have halted in a Jordan Valley village. Only about 100 Arab unionists and heads of popular delegations were supposed to wait to the bridge before returning to read to the crowd the resolutions adopted in Amman by a two-day conference of union leaders. The conference condemned the exodus of Soviet Jews to Israel as a threat to Palestinian hopes of their own state.

Jordan's three million people include many Palestinians who took refuge in the kingdom after the Arab-Israeli wars of 1948 and 1967. Israel seized the West Bank from Jordan in 1967.

Campania talks: Israel said yesterday that it was considering allowing Arab universities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to reopen after keeping them closed for almost the entire 29 months of the Palestinian uprising.

The office of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, said that defence officials had, with heads of the six universities in the territories, discussed the possibility of opening a single university first as a test. It did not say if any decision had been taken. (Reuter)

Israeli attack on army credibility

Jerusalem

ISRAEL'S State Comptroller said yesterday that army spokesmen were under-estimated, slow in reporting unrest in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and distrusted by local and foreign journalists alike. The government-appointed watchdog added that army statements were often late and uninformative.

The Comptroller's annual report, covering the workings of government departments, said the spokesman's unit had no clear information policy on army activity against the 29-month-old Palestinian revolt in the occupied territories.

"The army spokesman's unit had difficulty reporting incidents in the uprising ... close to the time when they occurred because reports from the field passed slowly to the spokesman's unit ... and on to the media," the report said.

"Sometimes the army spokesman's credibility in the eyes of local and foreign media was damaged ... The unit was poorly prepared for dealing with the foreign press," it said.

An army spokesman said most of the report's findings had either already been rectified or were being addressed. He noted the criticisms referred to the period before June 1989. The spokesman also cited a recent public opinion poll which found that some 70 per cent of Israelis thought the army spokesman's office was reliable while 54 per cent thought press coverage of the army was unreliable and emphasized the negative.

Army statements and casualty reports often differ widely from accounts by Palestinian

witnesses, hospitals and international relief organizations. In one incident which deepened mistrust, the spokesman's unit last year had to retract a statement that paramilitary border police fired on stone-throwing Palestinians in Bethlehem, killing one, when their lives were in danger.

Television film showed the policemen firing without warning from a distance at fleeing Palestinians. A spokesman later apologised. (Reuter)

Iran and US agree on claims

From Mark Fuller, Amsterdam

IRAN and the US formally signed an agreement in The Hague on Sunday night concerning a number of financial disputes dating from the Islamic Revolution in 1979.

Diplomatic sources in The Hague said yesterday that Iran had agreed to pay the US the \$105 million (£62.5 million) in damages reported at the end of last week for 2,750 small claims, including 400 which had missed the deadline set by the Iran-US Claims Tribunal.

Iranian and US officials have also prepared the way for an agreement on an unspecified number of Iranian claims amounting to \$400,000, diplomatic sources said. But the tribunal, set up in 1981 after Iran freed 52 American hostages, has still to settle many larger claims.



John Demjanjuk, convicted of being the Nazi war criminal "Ivan the Terrible", shouts "good morning" in Hebrew to reporters on his way to the Israeli Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday for the start of his appeal hearing.

That opened as police in the northern Israeli city of Haifa announced they had arrested a 41-year-old Jew who had been seen acting strangely near two desecrated cemeteries in the city in the last few days.

£7m petticoat pirates baffle shipping world

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

SOME of Norway's mightiest ship-owners were yesterday pondering anew one of the great unsolved maritime mysteries: whatever became of 80 container loads of ladies' underwear worth a cool £7 million.

The assorted fannies were in fact small fry in a sea of swindles that is now estimated to be costing the world shipping industry about £30 billion a year, according to figures recently released in London. But the Norwegians are still smarting from this particular sting.

It started early in 1987 when a man identifying himself as Pierre Kassem contacted Barber Blue Sea, part of the giant Wilhelmsson group, in Oslo. None of those most painfully concerned was ever to lay eyes on Kassem, who used telephones and telexes to arrange his shipments.

The underwear, originating

in the Philippines and Bangkok, was to be loaded on BBS ships in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, and unloaded at the Panama Canal port of Cristobal. All went as planned - except that nobody was ever paid for the shipment. Intense scrutiny of the bills of lading revealed them to be phony rather than a padded bra.

Police in Panama thought the underwear, and "Kassem", might have gone to Colombia. The Colombian authorities declared themselves all at sea. Lawsuits continue to this day, although who precisely is suing whom and over what is uncertain.

But all agree that it is the greatest scam since the IRA, a few years earlier, conned a Norwegian bank out of £10 million by making off with a shipment of cod en route to Nigeria. That caper is another entry in the voluminous log of big ones that got away.

The French tell all to strangers with clipboards

PARIS NOTEBOOK by Philip Jacobson

THE French passion for opinion polls, or *sondages*, continues unabated, to the mystification of the many foreigners who find it difficult to extract any personal information from a notoriously close-mouthed people. From sex to salaries, politics to pollution, price control to birth control, the sight of a perfect stranger with a clipboard appears to touch off some compelling desire to tell all.

The last time anyone counted, about 800 polls were conducted around France every year. Seizing some of their findings at random, I can reveal that 1 per cent of the population has made love in a lift or on the stairs; that 37 per cent of children below the age of 12 do not clean their teeth every day; that 50 per cent of Communist voters prefer a tangy Roquefort to any other cheese.

The latest *sondage* to drift across my desk addresses the question of whether the French are losing their sense of humour.

Almost two-thirds of respondents felt there was a lot less laughter about these days, especially in the office. More encouragingly, politicians remain the favourite targets of French jokes, with the endearing vulnerable leader of the Communists, M Georges Marchais, ahead of the field.

Naturally, there has been a survey seeking to establish whether the French believe the statistics with which they are bombarded. A majority said they do, but then, a significant minority confessed that they never tell pollsters the truth. *Voilà!*

No great depth of research is required to establish that the French, the Parisians above all, remain wedded to their cigarette. Consider the couple smoking like chimneys at the restaurant table next to yours, scattering ash with every sweeping gesture; the well-dressed women loitering outside Métro carriages until the last moment in order to

snatch a final puff; the teenagers in leather blouses, practising their Gallic sneer with a Caporal lodged in the corner of the mouth.

The French Government has been notably slow off the mark with national campaigns to cut smoking. Hardly surprising, say cynics, when a state monopoly, Seita, controls both production and distribution, and does very well from it. It does not help, either, that M Michel Rocard, the present Prime Minister, smokes about as heavily as his predecessor, M Jacques Chirac, while the chic Paris set are frequently photographed with cigarette in hand for the glossy magazines.

In the circumstances, Mme Jeannine Huchepied won a notable victory by convincing an appeal court in Douai that her husband's excessive smoking constituted reasonable grounds for divorce. M Huchepied had argued that his daily consumption of cigarettes during 36 years they had been married was "only" 30 or so.

The court considered this proof of *tabagisme effréné* - "unrestrained tobacco addiction".

France's long tradition of telephone tapping by the police, secret services and other shadowy arms of the state has come under the microscope in a new book by a former *flic* who clearly knows what he is talking about. As head of the national bureau to counter serious crime, M Georges Moras was used to okaying bugging operations and he makes it clear that securing proper judicial authority was not always the main priority.

According to M Moras, the French courts authorize orders to bug more than 70,000 people every year and another 30,000 are bugged on the orders of the civil authorities. The cost of this snooping to the state, he reckons, is almost £25 million a year. There is also a flourishing business in private phone-tapping, mainly for commercial purposes though sus-

picious husbands/wives/lovers are also regular customers.

The return of Brigitte Bardot to French television last week presenting a new run of her documentaries assailing man's inhumanity to her cherished animals, was preceded by a rare and revealing interview she gave to *Paris Match* magazine. The last series, BB grandly proclaimed, had been a huge public success, but she was mortified to discover that sales of horse meat had fallen by only 30 per cent.

"It is scandalous the Government did not decide to introduce new legislation to protect animals," said Saint Tropez's best celebrated resident, "but then, they have no votes so nobody in power gives a damn." She was full of praise for British companies now marketing cosmetics produced without cruel testing on animals but appeared less certain that the French conscience might be similarly touched.

Pretoria tries to defuse tension amid war threats

From Gavin Bell, Johannesburg

AMID the sizzling of barbecues, the laughter of children, and sporadic gunfire, militant Afrikaners are preparing for war.

Appalled by the disintegration of apartheid, self-styled Boer commandos have displayed their resolve to fight against the perceived threat of black majority rule by inviting journalists for the first time to a training camp in the western Transvaal. Under the watchful eye of Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, the leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), about 300 members went through their paces in baton drill, target shooting

and self-defence techniques in the bucolic setting of his farm outside Ventersdorp at the weekend.

They bring their own firearms — pistols and shotguns for the women, and heavy calibre weapons for the men. Everybody contributes to the barbecues, and coffee and cakes are served afterwards. Mr Terre Blanche orchestrates defiance against the African National Congress with his customary inflammatory rhetoric. "We refuse to be put under an ANC government. That night there will be war in South Africa."

The AWB leader was marginally less bellicose after a three-hour meeting yesterday with Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, who has expressed concern about the growing militancy of the white right-wing. Mr Terre Blanche said that his organization was simply training people to defend themselves against possible ANC attacks. "No force in the world can stop a Boer from defending himself," he said.

Evidently the question of the AWB being disbanded was not discussed at the meeting, which focused on mounting tension between black and white miners in Welkom, in the Orange Free State. An innocuous joint statement said Mr Vlok would investigate AWB complaints of intimidation. Mr Terre Blanche gave assurances he was not establishing a "Boer army", and that his motives were purely defensive.

● **AMSTERDAM:** In a rare public gesture, 194 Dutch judges yesterday urged their South African counterparts to help destroy apartheid by giving liberal readings of racial segregation laws.

A letter to the South African Supreme Court, signed by more than one-fifth of Dutch judges, urged them "to use the opportunities offered to you by your office to demolish the apartheid system". (Reuters)

Conscripts stage sit-in over pay

Abidjan

HUNDREDS of disgruntled army conscripts staged an unprecedented pay protest in the Ivory Coast yesterday, but returned to their barracks after a delegation met President Houphouët-Boigny.

The soldiers, unarmed but wearing khaki caps and olive-green fatigues, took up positions outside the state radio building in the centre of the former capital, Abidjan, just before dawn.

They staged a silent sit-in on the normally busy streets around the radio building, but did not enter it. The radio station reported that the President had pledged a favourable study of the soldiers' demands for a pay rise and better living conditions.

The soldiers' protest coincided with a wild-cat strike by Abidjan's public bus drivers asking for better pay, which disrupted economic and commercial activities, and forced many shops to close in the city centre. (Reuters)



Police move in after firing tear gas to seize one of the demonstrators in yesterday's protests in Manila against the American military presence in the Philippines

Manila protest marks start of base talks

From Vyvyan Tesoro, Manila

ABOUT 80 student demonstrators were arrested yesterday as police tightened security here at the opening of talks on the future of US military bases in the Philippines.

Anti-base demonstrators around the US Embassy and the Central Bank, where talks were being held, were dispersed peacefully. Those arrested were later released. Mr Raul Manglapus, the Philippines Foreign Secretary and chief negotiator, said in his opening

statement that the outcome of negotiations was uncertain. But he added that the Philippines considered the military bases agreement allowing the US use of six military installations would terminate on September 16, 1991. Regardless of the outcome of the talks, the Philippines would "look to America perpetually as a friend", he said. During the talks, Mr Manglapus is expected to focus on the \$222.8 million (£132.6 million) shortfall in US compensation for this year.

Mr Richard Armitage, leading the US team, who arrived in Manila on Sunday,

said that Philippines and American delegates should "keep in mind the big picture" lest negotiations degenerate into acrimony. He said that "mutual interests are sufficiently strong to justify a renewed strategic partnership" between the two sides.

President Aquino affirmed on Sunday that the Philippines would maintain friendly ties with the United States, whatever the results of the talks. She said her Government was looking at alternative uses of the two main bases, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, north of Manila.

Bar girls count cost of attacks on Americans

From Andrew Lycett, Olongapo, Philippines

THE wider issue of the retention of US military facilities in the Philippines did not feature when the citizens of Olongapo held a rally last Friday.

The bar girls and jeepney drivers of Olongapo had more parochial matters on their minds. Their town adjoins Subic US Naval base, 50 miles north-west of the capital. An American marine had been killed there the previous Friday. The US Navy had immediately banned its 7,000 personnel at Subic from outside leave. On Thursday it relented, but insisted that sailors and marines return to base by midnight. The rally the following day was to call for the lifting of the curfew, which was hurting Olongapo's only industry, known euphemistically as "entertainment with sex".

American servicemen start to arrive around 6pm. Once across the narrow canal which separates the base from the town, they are set upon by a board of pimps, prostitutes and vendors. If they make it as far as Magsaysay Drive, 200 yards up the road, they find a gaudy main street of neon lights and blaring rock music.

Here are most of Olongapo's 600 bars, massage parlours and "love hotels". Inside the bars, the formula varies little. A few "hospitality girls" in bikinis dance awkwardly on a central mirrored stage. Others huddle in twos and threes at tables, inviting customers to join them.

Candy, aged 17, in a figure-hugging red mini-dress, works

in one of the bars. She says she came to Olongapo nine months ago when her father died. At the bar she earns 40 pesos a night (just over £1) — on the high side for her profession. If a customer buys her an orange juice, or "ladies drink", at 60 pesos, she gets a cut and he gets her ardent conversation. Her real money comes if he asks her to leave the bar. He must then pay the owner a "bar-fine" of 250 to 500 pesos (£7 to £14), of which she gets half.

There are 7,000 licensed hospitality girls like Candy in Olongapo. Twice a week they submit themselves to VD tests paid for by the US Navy. There are also around 14,000 illegal prostitutes. Candy says she does not like her trade, but shrugs, "What else can I do?"

Outside the town Father Shay Cullen, an Irish priest, runs the Freda Foundation, a centre for homeless children and drug addicts. He has clashed frequently with Mr Robert Gordon, the Mayor, about the social costs of having a US base on Olongapo's doorstep. "The lucky ones are those who work on Subic. They earn a reasonable enough wage. But the rest of the town's population, the 70 per cent who are poor, are there to satisfy a simple law of supply and demand."

Around 24,000 local people work at the base, many as skilled fitters in its vast ship repair facility. With Clark air base, the other main US military facility in the Philippines, Subic is reported to pump more than £500 million into the local economy through wages, contracts and spending by servicemen.

Seven years ago Father Cullen came across a child sex ring in the town. "I wasn't going to have that," he says. He adds that some local children have contracted Aids.

Father Cullen has drawn up elaborate plans for the conversion of Subic's facilities to peaceful uses, including the establishment of a world university of ecology. He calls the US "rent" for its Philippines bases (currently \$481 million a year) the diplomatic equivalent of a "bar fine".

President moves on Cyprus deadlock

Athens

PRESIDENT Karamanlis has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit soon to Cyprus, the first by a Greek head of state since the island republic gained its independence from Britain (Chris Eliou writes).

The invitation was extended by his Cypriot counterpart, President Vassiliou, who is holding talks with the Greek Government leadership on the deadlocked Cyprus problem.

Killer croc

Sydney — A crocodile ate a telephone engineer just hours after he arrived on Groote Eylandt, a remote island off northern Australia, to service telephone lines. In a bizarre twist, police were questioning a man in connection with the theft of the crocodile carcass in which the engineer's remains were found. (Reuters)

Rebels strike

Kampala — Ugandan rebels of the Holy Spirit Movement, a fanatical religious group, killed 20 people in the north last week, including eight soldiers ambushed near Kitgum. (Reuters)

Airport bomb

Munich — Munich airport was closed and all flights suspended for half an hour when construction workers found a US bomb from the Second World War only 300 yards from a terminal, a spokesman said. (Reuters)

Coup toll

Antananarivo — Five people were killed and 20 wounded on the Indian Ocean island of Madagascar in the failed weekend coup attempt during which rebels held the state radio station, for a time. (Reuters)

Bible story

Helsinki — Mr Hannu Haukka, a Finnish Pentecostalist, says that he has signed a contract with Soviet television to broadcast Bible stories nationwide in the Soviet Union. (AP)

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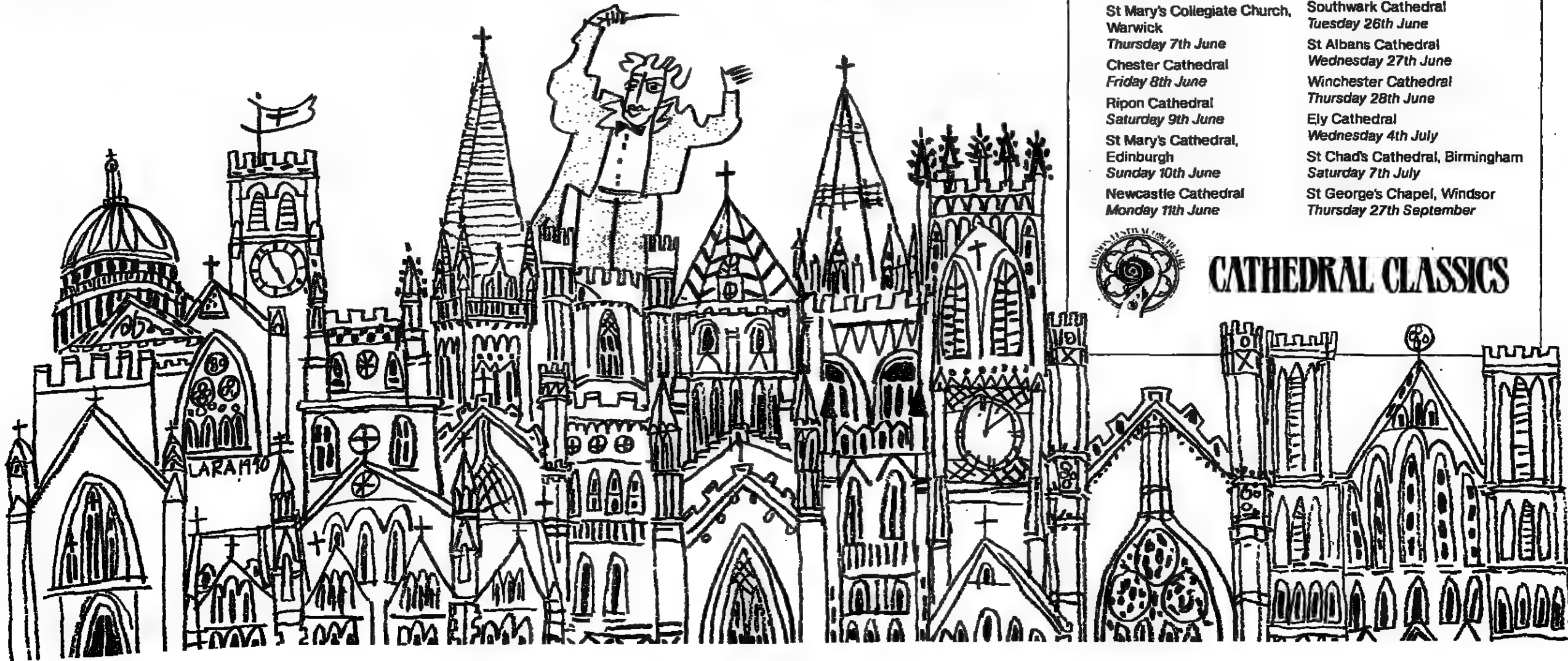
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Rochester Cathedral Saturday 2nd June	Clifton Cathedral, Bristol Tuesday 19th June
Canterbury Cathedral Tuesday 5th June	Llandaff Cathedral Wednesday 20th June
Chichester Cathedral Wednesday 6th June	Lincoln Cathedral Friday 22nd June
St Mary's Collegiate Church, Warwick Thursday 7th June	Southwark Cathedral Tuesday 26th June
Chester Cathedral Friday 8th June	St Albans Cathedral Wednesday 27th June
Ripon Cathedral Saturday 9th June	Winchester Cathedral Thursday 28th June
St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh Sunday 10th June	Ely Cathedral Wednesday 4th July
Newcastle Cathedral Monday 11th June	St Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham Saturday 7th July
	St George's Chapel, Windsor Thursday 27th September

CATHEDRAL CLASSICS



Uplifting the underclass

Raymond Plant

Waiting recently in the Casey Jones restaurant at Waterloo for a delayed train, I was twice joined by men who sat at my table and asked me for money. This is now a common feature of London life, seen by many as a manifestation of a new underclass.

For the past three weeks leading American social policy specialists have been in London for a series of seminars on the emergence of an underclass in some of the most successful capitalist economies. In Britain, the issue has only recently been taken seriously. (Charles Murray, one of the visiting American academics, did much to bring it to public attention with an article on the British underclass in *The Sunday Times Magazine* last year, and has now contributed to a report published yesterday by the Institute of Economic Affairs.)

The issue, however, is not a new one. The spectre of an underclass has haunted critics and defenders of capitalism for nearly two centuries. Of course, pre-capitalist societies knew abject poverty and destitution, but there are features of industrial capitalism that transform sections of the poor into an underclass, in the sense that they not only lack resources, but are alienated from society. This puts them beyond social control.

In earlier forms of society, everyone belonged to traditional communities of one sort or another, each with generally accepted values. However, the social mobility required by a capitalist economy broke the bonds of these communities and weakened kinship relations. The poor became concentrated in particular areas of cities because geographical neighbourhoods have specialized economic functions. Since the social ties of pre-capitalist societies have broken down, the behaviour of the underclass is no longer susceptible to informal control by family, church or neighbourhood.

These moral aspects of dire poverty were clearly identified in the early years of the 19th century by Hegel, who wrote that the problem of poverty is not just a lack of resources, but the breakdown of the social networks on which the poor had relied. In Britain, such sentiments soon became commonplace. Many commentators thought that large cities, particularly London, contained a threatening underclass, variously called the "unregenerate poor", the "mendicant poor", "the dangerous class", and, most chillingly, "the residuum".

From 1945 until recently, this was not seen as a problem. Social democratic thinkers believed that economic growth would allow for a fairer distribution of resources, continually improving the relative position of the poor, while Conservatives assumed that growth would reduce poverty as surely as

a rising tide lifts all ships. But, as the recent study by the Commons Social Services Select Committee has shown, this latter effect — "trickle-down" as it is known — is not working.

In the view of American theorists, while economic growth is a necessary condition for dealing with the problems of abject poverty, it is not a sufficient one, because poverty has an irreducible moral side. Even if economic growth allowed society to pay better benefits to the poor, this might exacerbate the moral dimensions of the problem. Welfare spending, it is said, creates dependency and saps self-reliance.

On this view — which has its followers on this side of the Atlantic — welfare expenditure on its own actually helps to magnify the problems which it was designed to solve. Poor people can be lifted out of poverty only when they learn the disciplines of self-reliance, and welfare benefits alone do nothing to achieve this. Benefits for the able-bodied have to be made conditional on work or training. Without such obligations, the poor will be dependent on state aid, cut off from the duties and disciplines accepted by others. Yet we must be concerned about these arguments on dependency. We are all dependent in one way or another on other people. Self-reliance is an illusion; dependency is part of the human condition. So the argument must be that it is dependency on state welfare that is toxic, because that does not require reciprocal obligation. If so, what is the answer? Charles Murray argues that we should cut benefits, but if we do, we simply redistribute dependency from the state back to families and friends of the poor, who may not be able to bear the burden. In this case the dependency is privatized but not removed, as has happened in the case of dependent 16 to 18-year-olds.

A more promising line is to argue for a decent level of benefit, or a guaranteed minimum income, which could be linked to obligations. A right to a basic income, coupled with corresponding duties in relation to work or training, might take care of the moral issues and provide a stepping stone to greater independence. If we impose duties on the poor, they must be duties which, as citizens, we all share, and they must be duties which present opportunities.

We have to tackle the problem as a society, not by throwing the burden back on those least able to bear it, particularly since the vast majority of the poor do not choose to be so. We must also see it as connected with justice in terms of the distribution of resources and opportunities.

The author is Professor of Politics at Southampton University.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Some would say that I went to the barber yesterday. Others the hairdresser. Certainly, he would prefer the latter, they all do, but you know me by now, punctilious to the point of what I might be tempted to call nit-picking, were the context more propitious.

For the fact is that while he does not barber, since I do not have a beard, he does not dress my hair, either, since I do not have hair. I have a head with a border. What I went to yesterday was the edger.

I go only twice a year. I do not really need to go at all, because what I do for the rest of the year serves the border well enough, which is to set aside three minutes once a month to reach behind my head, gather up the curling bits between fore and second finger and snap them off. I could probably do that for the rest of my life, without the edger noticeably wobbling on its axis, but every six months a tiny sensation stirs in the breast. Call it hope.

What happens is that I catch, in the shaving mirror, a glimpse of a wayward lock or two bobbing behind an ear, and I think: "That is really not a bad lock at all. Thick, strong, springy — that is very nearly a ringlet." From there, it is but a short step to begin speculatively fingering a sideburn. I have good sideburns: so dense, so bushy, so obviously keen, that more than once I have grieved on their behalf, as I put the blade to their territorial ambitions, that my sense of the ridiculous should be so much more acute than Sir Rhodes Boyson's.

Thus, every six months, I stand there for a bit, plunging my fingers through the border, and wondering whether or not something might be done about it. Whether, perhaps, some tonsorial breakthrough might not have happened since my last dispiriting visit, some sudden swing, trichological, aesthetic, that had taken the crimping world by storm, some mould-shattering dissertation in the learned columns of *The Hairdressers' Journal* which even now putting into practice upon the perimeters of the nation's glistening domes.

So, yesterday, I went round to Archy's. And, oddly, there was

about Archy's welcome something more than usually warm. Did I detect, bursting through his traditional semi-annual recriminative banner, a new gleam? Was there, as he whisked the sheering over me, a flourish not unlike one of Dominguin's better veronica? As he tucked it into my collar, could it be excitement that was inflecting his fingers with what was, for Archy, a disturbingly unprofessional tremble? And, most intriguing of all, did the mirror offer, as his head bent towards mine, a hint of a knowing smirk as he said, as he has said every six months for the past ten years, "How would we like it today?" in order to evoke the equally ritualistic response: "The usual, Archy, ha, ha."

This time, something in his manner held me back.

"I don't know, Archy," I said. "Any ideas?"

It was what he wanted. You could see it in his eyes. You could feel it in the way he straightened up. But more than any of this, you knew it from the way he reached for the shelf below his unguent cupboard.

He was going to take out the book. I knew the book. I had seen Archy take the book out before, for other men, while I had been waiting my turn. They were men with thick heads of hair. It was a pattern book. It contained photographs of Robert Redford and Tom Cruise and Jason Donovan and a brace of Bros, and many another lucky hairy of this generation and that, so that the customer could peer and pick to suit his aspirations. I had never been offered the book before. There had been no point.

I took the book, and looked up at him.

"You can't stand still in this business," said Archy. "Look at the back."

It was the turn of my finger to tremble, now. Had there indeed been a breakthrough? I opened the book. There were new photographs there.

Of Clive James. Of Bobby Charlton. Robert Robinson. Frank Bough.

"How about that?" cried Archy. "See anything you like?"

I closed the book, and handed it back.

"The usual, Archy," I said, "ha, ha."

James Le Fanu believes the authorities have over-reacted to the fear of mad cow disease

Taking an axe to crush a microbe

Should the death of a solitary kitten require the destruction of six million cows to prevent a disease that has never been known to occur in humans? There is, to be sure, a certain logic behind Professor Richard Lacey's demand this weekend. The kitten's neurological illness may have come from eating cat food that may have been contaminated with nervous tissue from a cow that may have had bovine spongiform encephalopathy, indicating that the disease may be able to jump from one species to another. And if from cow to cat, why not cow to humans?

But like many others, I suspect, my initial reaction was that there were a few too many assumptions here to pronounce the death sentence on six million possibly innocent cows, not to mention the livelihood of the farmers who look after them.

Food poisoning seems to bring out a tendency among some guardians of the public health to over-react. One could call it the hyperbole factor — it is inescapable because it is built into their calculations. Thus it is well known

that the number of cases of food poisoning is under-reported. To compensate for this, Professor Lacey, in his book *Safe Shopping, Safe Cooking, Safe Eating*, published last year, says: "When looking at the events in Britain over the last few years, I propose to arrive at the real figures (of food poisoning) by multiplying each annual reported figure by 10."

He is certainly not alone in this but there is a feeling that the habit of mind that adds noughts to official figures might itself become infectious when it comes to telling the public the "facts" about food poisoning.

Arguments about the extent of the problem and whether its recent increase is genuine or merely reflects better systems of reporting all obscure an essential truth: that trying to prevent food poisoning is an unwinnable war. The bacteria are just too bright for us.

Consider what we are up against. Invisible to the naked eye, a hundred million salmonella could easily dance on a pinhead. When the mood takes them, their reproductive capacity is phenomenal: one bacterium can readily

produce a quarter of a million little bacteria in a few hours. They have extraordinary powers of survival. *Clostridium botulinum* can change itself into a small hard sphere resistant to all forms of destruction and survive in the soil for years.

Clostridium perfringens is resistant to ordinary cooking temperatures. *Listeria* can grow at temperatures below freezing. They are specialized in what they contaminate, so no type of food can be considered safe. *Clostridium* lives in meat and fish, salmonella in poultry, the staphylococcus in baked products, *bacillus cereus* in cereals and aspergillus in nuts and fruit.

They are highly adaptable. Thus salmonella, a standard contaminant of poultry, has learnt to avoid the fate of being destroyed in the oven by invading the chicken's oviducts. Now it arrives on the dining table beautifully packaged in an egg but no one can tell which one. Very smart.

It used only to be necessary for the cholera organism to contaminate a water pump in a populated part of London for there to be a

major epidemic of the disease. All that has changed. Fundamental reforms of the public health system have cleared up the water supply and cholera has disappeared. The brilliance of food poisoning bacteria lies in how they have swapped their traditional tactics of overwhelming us by sheer weight of numbers and developed instead a highly discriminatory form of guerrilla warfare.

Bacteria are still ubiquitous but now they seem to pick on their victims sporadically, making it very difficult and certainly frustrating to try to prevent outbreaks. Most cases of food poisoning are one off, the source and organism never identified. Even when there is what could be called nowadays a major outbreak at some public function, it is surprising how often the trail goes cold.

The guardians of the public health are forced back on more and more Herculean measures to try to combat the problem. If even a minority of eggs was contaminated with salmonella and only a minority of those so infected developed symptoms, then one

would know what to do. But it seems as if very few eggs are so contaminated, and one would need to eat an egg a day for 10 years to have a virtually certain chance of suffering at the hands of the organism, and the obvious question arises whether widespread destruction of flocks to attempt to defeat so mercurial an enemy is justified.

This is the dilemma posed by mad cow disease; though at one further remove since we do not even know if it causes an illness in humans, and probably will not for 20 years. It is quite unrealistic to suppose one can prevent food poisoning by slaughtering any creature that might be thought to harbour an organism that can be harmful to humans.

Though food poisoning will remain an elusive problem, the concern it has generated has at least required the re-examination of how we look after our domestic animals, how we house them, and how we feed them. For this we should surely be grateful to Professor Lacey.

The author is a South London general practitioner.

Moscow's unity price: a nuclear-free Germany

Conor Cruise O'Brien sees the hardening Soviet line as more than bluff—and urges Western sympathy



Chancellor Kohl last week described the present Soviet position over German unification as "negotiating poker". The metaphor is hardly apt. This is not a question of a bluff that can be called; it is a question of securing an agreement. The Germans tend to assume that if they take a strong line, Moscow will have to cave in. This assumption is based on a consciousness of German political and economic strength, compared with Soviet weakness in the same domains.

But there are signs that this comparison, when seen through Soviet eyes, actually makes for a hardening of the Soviet position. In political and economic terms, the Soviet Union may be weak, but in military terms it is still a superpower. In that domain, an attempt by the Germans, or anybody else, to call what they believe to be Soviet bluff could be exceedingly dangerous.

The Soviet military leadership, increasingly concerned by the political weakening of the Soviet position, is now throwing its formidable weight on the side of a general hardening of Moscow's line, including that on German unification. In that connection, the *Washington Post* last week published an important interview with Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, a former chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, and now President Gorbachev's military adviser, who had gone to Washington to testify before the Senate armed services committee.

As this interview seems to have attracted little attention on this side of the Atlantic, I shall quote from it here. "Marshal Akhromeyev," the *Washington Post* reported, "said he and others in the leadership strongly opposed the membership of a unified Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. 'If that happens our rights will be roughly breached,' he said, adding, 'it will be an expression of neglect of the security of the Soviet people and the Soviet state.'"

"He said that if a united Germany was part of Nato, Moscow would be 'compelled to find another approach' and that the Soviet Union would have to take care of itself if other countries neglected its security requirements."

The marshal also indicated that

he and others were worried "about the nation's stability" and about "some of the country's current policies". But his strongest expression by far in the course of the interview was that about a unified Germany in Nato being "an expression of neglect to the security of the Soviet people and the Soviet state". That sounds remarkably like a military veto.

Marshal Akhromeyev's language brought vividly to mind President Gorbachev's statement to President Mitterrand last year that "on the day when German unification takes place, a general will be sitting in my chair". It is not quite as bad as that, of course.

The Soviet military leadership appears to have agreed that German unification can take place, but it draws the line at a united Germany in Nato. If Gorbachev were to agree to that, he would be

guilty of "negligence to the security of the Soviet people and the Soviet state". And then indeed a general could be sitting in Gorbachev's chair. Or even a marshal.

So it looks as if quite a long period of hard bargaining lies ahead. Moscow's present position is that it will allow unification to go ahead, as an internal matter, while leaving the international status of the united Germany to be negotiated over a period of years. This would mean that during that period, the Soviet Union would retain its existing security rights in Germany, including the presence of its troops on German soil.

Chancellor Kohl last week described restrictions on German sovereignty as "unacceptable". The continued presence of Soviet troops on German territory was also unacceptable for more than

"a short transitional period". Herr Kohl has a tendency to use language that suggests he is in a position to dictate terms to a defeated Soviet Union. To be seen as standing up to the Russians may have been considered advantageous in the run-up to the West German elections later this year, though this week's Lander election results must have been disappointing in that respect.

But when the elections are over, the Russians will still be there. The only way to get them out is through negotiation. And if negotiations are to succeed, those involved will have to show more respect for one another's positions than the Chancellor showed last week towards Moscow.

Some people are surprised at the Soviet insistence on "out of Nato". The Poles, for example, believe that a "neutral" Germany

would be more dangerous than one in Nato, an institution they see as a potentially restraining force. I believe this to be fallacious. If, as most people believe, there is no resurgence of military nationalism in a united Germany, it will be as unthreatening outside Nato as in. But if, as some of us fear, there is such a resurgence, then a united Germany will not be restrained by Nato: it will leave Nato, rather than accept foreign restraints, and will then acquire its own national nuclear weaponry.

Why then does the Soviet Union put such stress on Nato membership? I think it is a symbolic issue, but that what it symbolizes is of great importance to the Soviet Union. The Russians are saying, in effect, to the Germans: "Before we leave your territory, you are going to have to negotiate with us, one to one — not as a member of a military alliance — over our security concerns. And until those security concerns — as defined by us, not by you — are fully satisfied, we are not going to leave your territory."

From a Soviet point of view, an eventual acceptance by Bonn of departure from Nato would signal acceptance of that agenda. Through that acceptance, the allied nuclear weapons would be removed from German territory, and a united Germany would then become a nuclear-free zone. It would be up to Moscow to ensure that it stayed that way, by requiring the united Germany, by treaty, to commit itself never to acquire nuclear weapons, and to make that commitment subject to international verification.

The Russians could then withdraw their troops from a united Germany with reasonable confidence that the forces which took the lives — on the revised estimate, published last week — of 27 million of their citizens in this century can never threaten them again.

I believe Germany will eventually accept those terms when it finds there is no other way of getting rid of the Russians. I also believe that West Germany's present Nato allies would witness a united Germany's exclusion from Nato, on those terms, with a secret sense of relief. And some Germans, too, would be relieved.

Perils of double billing

A battle is brewing over London's Shakespearean heritage as two sites on London's Bankside vie to inherit the bard's mantle. As the Rose Trust celebrated its first anniversary at the weekend, a notable absentee from the proceedings was Sam Wanamaker, the film director who has made the reconstruction of Shakespeare's Globe a personal crusade. The week before the Rose's first birthday party at the Haymarket Theatre, Wanamaker's Shakespeare Globe Trust celebrated the 21st anniversary of its struggle to build a reconstruction of the Globe Theatre, only yards from the original Rose site on the south bank of the Thames. Wanamaker's office insists that his absence from the Haymarket evening of Elizabethan drama, starring Dame Peggy Ashcroft, was due to the fact that, a few hours before the curtain went up, he had to fly to California to film with Robert De Niro.

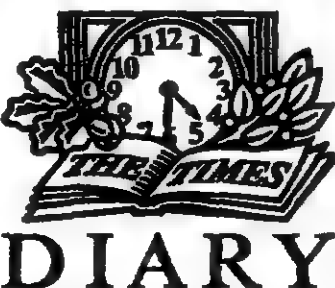
Was it perhaps a diplomatic absence? It is an open secret that the Globe Trust is increasingly concerned that the rival Rose Trust, which is seeking £1m for the preservation of the 400-year-old remains of the Rose Theatre site, where Shakespeare is thought to have acted, will inflict serious damage on its efforts to raise £18m to complete the Globe theatre. Since the discovery of the Rose, Wanamaker has made strenuous efforts to bring about a merger between the two groups, so far without success. A spokesman for

the Globe said: "Discussions are going on about how the needs of our separate campaigns can come together." But Simon Hughes, the local Liberal Democrat MP and a member of the Rose Trust board, says: "The Rose Trust has specific obligations to meet. We are not against collaborative ventures. But it is widely accepted that the logical sequence is to preserve the remains of the Rose first and then get on with rebuilding the Globe."

As the rivalry between the theatres smoulders on, Wanamaker's project has also run into trouble with the London Fire Brigade. The original 1599 Globe had a thatched roof, but thatching was banned in central London after the Great Fire of 1666, a rule which the fire brigade still upholds more than 300 years later. Fortunately, the Thatching Advisory Service has come to the rescue, claiming that the latest technical developments mean that traditional Norfolk reeds can be rendered entirely fire-proof. Large pieces of thatched roof are currently being constructed and will then be burned in a demonstration designed to convince the London Fire Brigade.

Parody regained

Kenneth Baker, the Cabinet's resident poet, has taken time off from the cut and thrust of politics to complete work on a fourth anthology of verse following his bestselling *Faber Book of English History in Verse*. The latest offering, *Unauthorized Versions*, a book of parodies, will be published to coincide with the political conference season. The collection will



DIARY

consist of original poems, dating from the 15th century, with the parodies printed beside them. The present day is represented by Roger Woddis, whom Baker describes as "the greatest parodist alive today". Readers of Matthew Parris's parody of Baker's own triumphalist style on this page yesterday, in which the Tory chairman was, quite plausibly, explaining away the disasters in the Book of Exodus, might hope that Baker could be persuaded to include a little prose of his own alongside the verse. Perhaps even to go one further and parody his own masterpiece, the poll tax?

Service, no smile

Two men — one white one black — went into the buffet car on a London-Exeter InterCity train recently and asked for a bottle of wine and a loaf of bread. "The wine, yes," said the barman, "but not a loaf of bread. You can have a BR sandwich or we can do you burgers, sausage rolls, pasties or crisps, but we don't sell loaves."

"But it's very important," said the black man. "We would appreciate your help."

The barman still refused: "Who do you think we are — Tesco's?" The white man, previously silent, then intervened. "This," he said, "is Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and we want a loaf to carry out communion on the journey."

With all explained, a loaf was promptly found. "The look on the barman's face was a sight to behold," said a fellow passenger who witnessed the incident.

● Breaking with a 229-year-old tradition, the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Club, a musical dining society which includes among its members judges, bishops, peers and generals, found something new to sing during last week's dinner at the House of Lords. Instead of age-old glees and madrigals, they launched into — the menu. Playwright Ian Curnutt introduced composer Francis Road, who had set to music the words: "Cucumber and fresh mint soup... Filled of lamb in wine leaves... Broccoli Hollandaise... Minted new potatoes... Peach Cardinale... Coffee."

Forewarned

With the introduction of its summer timetable, British Rail has further inflamed Peter Mandelson, Labour communications genius and now parliamentary hopeful for Hartlepool, where he has bought a house. "The journey from King's Cross to Darlington takes two and a half hours — and another two and a half hours for the remaining twenty miles," he says. "The connecting services have long been unreliable, and now BR has cut the number of connections. Unless it does something, it has another enemy on its hands." Mandelson is expected to walk into a ministerial job if Labour wins the next election. Just suppose it's at Transport...

Ice-cream scoop

Clive Jenkins, the man who gave white-collar unions credibility, is back, bronzed and fit, after his sabbatical in Tasmania following early retirement as general secretary of the Managerial, Scientific and Financial union, once the ASTMS. He is looking for "new crises" to get his teeth into, he says, and may provoke a few with his autobiography, to be published in the autumn. He offers as a taste the story "that Mrs Thatcher was a member of a Communist-led trades union". There is no proof, but that has not stopped Jenkins speculating that while employed by Lyons as a research chemist "to invent ways of getting more air into ice-cream", she should have been a member of the Association of Scientific Workers, then under the hard-left thumb.

ARTS

Glasgow Mayfest: Andrew Gibbon Williams reviews art from southern Africa, and Alasdair Cameron looks at the first week's theatre



Detail from "Man and Wives": a woodcut by the Zimbabwean artist Joseph Muzondo

All the right noises about African art

Engulfed by the avalanche brought on by Glasgow's City of Culture status, the city's annual arts festival, Mayfest, has had to work hard to make its own cultural peak visible. It succeeds in the visual arts by making a vehemently non-European statement with its main show.

Art From The Frontline: Contemporary art from southern Africa (Glasgow Art Gallery until May 26) is, as its title implies, a politically-inspired exhibition which brings together an array of paintings, prints and sculpture from the six states — Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania — which border or are near to South Africa. In fact, it is only the flagship event of what amounts to a miniature south-African festival. There is poetry, music, theatre and cinema; but nothing from South Africa itself.

This African show is the most important of several contemporary exhibitions currently running in the Art Gallery. All are blighted by the most chaotic museum atmosphere I have ever experienced. Some gallery-goers still believe in the value of contemplating works of art, an activity for which a certain degree of quietude is essential. The powers-that-be obviously have no truck with this foggy philosophy. The gallery has become a bear garden in which all kinds of "entertainment" have been contrived to distract and disorientate.

From the frontline herself, the 80-year-old Kidude Banaka, a Tarabai singer from Tanzania (doubtless enjoyable in a different setting) was belting out Muslim-influenced Swahili songs. Elsewhere, sewing machines stitched away at Trade Union Banners and a "how-to-do-it" sculpture demonstration was in progress.

Fortunately, the art is interesting enough to withstand these adverse conditions. Real appreciation is hampered by ignorance of its roots and context; here the catalogue is a help. Quoting from a United Nations report on the "destabilization" of southern Africa, it outlines the antagonism between the Pretoria regime and its neighbours, and reminds us that the indigenous, functional arts of the region had anyway been debased in the long colonial period. Given all this, it is astonishing that any contemporary artistic tradition has evolved; that it has done so in such a confident and, surprisingly, satirical way is miraculous.

To sympathize properly with the modes of expression arrived at by modern African artists most viewers need to discard two prejudices. The first is against "tourist art" (or, as the catalogue would have it, "airport art") — the kind of traditional carved knock-knock which weighs down hand luggage. The second is against art created about African subjects in Western modernist style. There is plenty of such stuff here and it is all too easy to despise.

The best-known contemporary African art is Zimbabwean stone sculpture. This grew out of the initiative of a progressive, white anti-racist director of Rhodesia's National Gallery in the late Fifties. In carved serpentine, a sculptor like Nicholas Mukonbenwa combines three clutching figures, foetus-like — their mask-like faces pressed close into one volumetric mass. Called "Reconciliation", it is the kind of work which fetches a high price in the West. But it is not really representative of the "frontline" aesthetic.

Nearer the nub is a painting by the Zambian artist, Stephen Kappata, called "Colonialist Yoke". This ex-civil servant, self-taught, like so many of the artists here, uses a colourful primitivism to illustrate the black man's burden: the short-back-and-sides white master with book and dog relaxes in the hammock which bears down on his servants' shoulders while madam, on horseback, trots along the horizon.

In art from countries with very different colonial histories, every shade of sophistication, every degree of absorption of Western influence, every kind of response to violent military oppression and poverty can be detected. What comes across clearly, however, is that if stability were to come to this part of Africa, then African artists could easily reinvigorate decadent European traditions.

Andrew Gibbon Williams

A traitor here, but hero there

TELEVISION
Jasper Rees

WHAT with the liberating properties of *glasnost*, this week's television schedules, like any other week's in the prevailing climate, contain more than their fair share of what one might call blocumentaries. To spot them, simply look out for the word "comrade" in the programme subtitle.

To mark the second anniversary of the death of "Comrade Philby", *Cutting Edge* (Channel 4) took its cameras on the well-trodden path to Moscow to find out what they think of Britain's most famous comrade over there. Of course we know what we think of the Third Man over here; last night Robert Cecil summed it up when he described him as "a born deceiver".

Philby's other employer, the KGB, would heartily agree with him: that in itself is no sign that the diplomatic temperature has risen since the Cold War; but the fact that MI5's erstwhile enemies gladly opened up their archives for this co-produced Anglo-Soviet portrait of their man certainly is. Still, some things remain inviolable, and the identity of the Fifth Man is one of them. A former KGB associate gamely admitted that he was an acquaintance, but beyond that he would not play ball. Whether this was a co-production or not, the remark could have been disinformation, as it is not even certain that whoever it is actually exists (or existed). Either way, it gave one something to think about as the straightforwardly lavish encoium from Philby's old KGB cronies piled up.

A cad and a brawler to the country he betrayed, he arrived in the country he adopted possessed of what one awed colleague called "a bouquet of amazing qualities". As the list of these unravels, they called into doubt the sour-graped speculation of one CIA veteran: "If Mr Philby had been put through [the lie detector] in the Forties," he hypothesized, "I think he would have been discovered."

He was not, and he got his apartment, his wife, his medals, his funeral and his biocentury. Everything a spy could want.

The novelty in this week's *Panorama* (BBC 1), making its umpteenth trip behind the line where there used to be an Iron Curtain, was that its destination was Bulgaria. This small country has been conspicuously absent from the biocentury scene, but "The Crimes of the Comrades", an incisive report on the problem of bringing former communist leaders and their henchmen to trial, filled the hole thoroughly.

Gavin Hewitt's investigations revealed that, confronted with accusations, the old guard from Todor Zhivkov downwards are issuing elaborate denials. Among those vainly seeking justice are the widow of the Bulgarian exile Georgi Markov, who was infamously broiled-down on Waterloo Bridge. Even the new reforming communists, it seems, are reluctant to admit that the proof is in the pellet.

Looking back is not a substitute for looking forward

The Glasgow poet Liz Lochhead, whose ubiquitous presence in Clyde-side culture seems to make her something of a patron saint of 1990, has described Scotland's national pastime as nostalgia. Judging from the theatre programme in the first week of this year's Mayfest, Glasgow's ever-growing spring festival of popular culture, her analysis seems accurate.

The most eagerly awaited premiere of the festival was Tony Roper's *Paddy's Market*, directed by Michael Boyd at the Tron. In 1987, Roper gave Mayfest *The Steamie*, which became the most successful Scottish play of the decade.

Roper's new play is set in Glasgow's second-hand clothes market. Like *The Steamie*, it is a warm and nostalgic tribute to a threatened community. It boasts some of the best actors in Scotland, with Russell Hunter outstanding as a cantankerous stall-holder, who paints black wellingtons green and then cons American tourists into buying them. There is also the unbeatable double-act of Dorothy Paul and Jan Wilson, who hold their own even against an array of dogs and children.

But there are problems. *Paddy's Market* is written as a picaresque browse and was promised as a promenade production. This would have made sense, as the play seems too fragmented when viewed as a conventional theatre

piece. Characters seldom seem to connect and there is no sense of a living and breathing community, merely isolated, often touching, stories. There is also a bit of self-indulgence in the character of a gay prop-buyer working on a production of *Tarzan* to be set in Mothercare. That seems too much of a theatrical in-joke. However, the play was given roars of approval by the first-nighters. Glasgow audiences like their nostalgia straight.

Reminiscence and nostalgia were also at the centre of two other Mayfest drama offerings. 7:84's *Govan Stories* at The Arches was a delight. Director Roanna Bean had worked with writers in Govan to produce a series of playlets about their lives in, and their experiences of, what was once a thriving community, but is now, because of urban clearance and industrial decline, only a shadow (albeit a lively shadow) of its former self. The past, therefore, loomed large, but was examined with clear eyes by the 10 writers who contributed to the project.

Govan Stories was performed by a young cast of five. When youth and subject matter coincided, as in John Kazek's chilling monologue (a warning to would-be dabblers in drugs), and Mandy Matthews' letters to her penfriend, the results were exceptional. Only occasionally was the cast's youth against them. In spite of excellent acting, one longed for an actor of the correct age to play Martha Feeney's wonderfully written

character studies of a divorced wife and a pensioner who had not noticed life slip by.

The advantage of using an actor of the right age and experience in reminiscence-based theatre is demonstrated by Irene Suters's generous performance as Dolly in *A Man At Yir Back*, by Gordon Burnside, brought to Mayfest (at

the New Athenaeum Theatre, Royal Scottish Academy) in a Robert Robertson production by the Dundee Rep. Suters plays a breezy Dundee pensioner who can run rings around the young social worker sent to help her. She rambles on about her family and her past and shows us the capable working-class matriarch who likes

to lead from the front while all the time having a man at her back.

None of Scotland's mythical figures, like the working-class matriarch, has the resonance of Robert the Bruce, the champion of Scottish freedom. In 1952, R.S. Silver wrote *The Bruce* in a mixture of powerful Scots dialect and English, but his rather staid

vian mixture of history and debate has never been performed. In "Off The Wall", an intriguing mini-festival of cultural contrasts between Scotland and Germany, organized by Tom McGrath at the Lyceum Theatre in Edinburgh, *The Bruce* was given a long-overdue rehearsed reading.

The irony is that Ron Bain's direction, both martial and moving, was so good that it has obviated the need for a full production. *The Bruce* is an ideal radio piece, but there seems little reason to put it on stage.

Silver, alas, is unable to make Scotland's wars of independence as theatrically interesting as Sean O'Casey makes Ireland's. Scottish theatre has, all through this century, been over-shadowed by the Irish; even in Den Barnes' rather pedestrian touring Abbey production of *The Shadow of a Gunman* at the King's, it is easy to see why. There is not a single ounce of sentimentality in O'Casey's steely-eyed account of national travail. Even if only Johnny Murphy as Seamus Shields offers a performance which is more than ordinary, the lessons for Scottish playwrights are there. Looking back in misty-eyed nostalgia may fill theatres, but it is a dead end for national drama.

Alasdair Cameron

● Mayfest continues in Glasgow until May 26, although individual productions may end sooner. The Ticket Centre, Candleriggs (041 227 5511) has information and tickets.



Double-act: Dorothy Paul (left) and Jan Wilson in *Paddy's Market* at the Tron Theatre, Glasgow

Rocker gives a blues lesson

ALTHOUGH a labour of love, Gary Moore's current blues project is also shrewdly conceived. His audience, mainly early 20s and male, are primarily heavy-rock fans. Their metal brooches and stenciled denims indicate that they now have heroes nearer their own age, such as Helloween and Megadeth. Rather than compete with them, Moore offers his followers a lesson in blues history.

With the exception of early Led Zeppelin, no white artist has taken up residence in the blues basement vacated in the late Sixties by the likes of Cream and Fleetwood Mac founder Peter Green. A long-time aficionado of Green, Moore has stepped into the breach. Emotionally as well as technically speaking, he played some mean guitar.

With a four-piece brass

ROCK
Mike Nicholls

Gary Moore
Hammermith
Odeon

section and no other guitarist, he opened with his recent single, "Oh Pretty Woman". Although the crowd seemed to be on his side immediately, Moore could hardly be called a conceited performer. Other musicians, notably the saxophonist doubling on harmonica, were allowed their share of solos, while Moore made light of a heavy work-load: guitar pyrotechnics as well as all the vocals. Tributes were paid to previous blues maestros, including Freddie King and Johnny

"Guitar" Watson. For the latter's song, "Too Tired", he was joined by the "ice-pick", Albert Collins.

Although the title track of Moore's current album, *Still Got The Blues*, could almost be Part II of his pop hit "Parisian Walkways", there was plenty of variation in pace. The Willie Dixon standard revived by Cream, "Born Under A Bad Sign", featured a blinding solo, the power of Moore's playing equalled only by his economy of style.

Later, he swapped his Gibson Les Paul guitar for a white Stratocaster, such as Jimi Hendrix used to play, and launched into an untitled song that could have been the blueprint for Zeppelin's "Since I've Been Loving You". One of the encores, "Stop Messing Around", then displayed the same anthem-



Moore: Guitar pyrotechnics

like verve as another classic covered by Cream, Robert Johnson's "Crossroads".

For most rock fans, hearing Gary Moore's interpretation of the blues is the equivalent of hearing a top soul singer such as Smokey Robinson. In contrast, most heavy metal, a style with which Moore is sometimes associated, is an abused dilution of the real thing.

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ARTS

In the shadow of the future



Edward Lam, of Zuni Icosahedron, in London's Chinatown

Jim Hiley on an avant-garde, iconoclastic Hong Kong theatre company which is now visiting Britain for the first time

Artistic innovation often flourishes in a climate of political uncertainty. Until recently, the theatre in Hong Kong appeared content to recycle mainstream Western drama. If there was a "fringe", it consisted largely of sex shows. But as concern over the colony's future grew, a prolific young company emerged to challenge the best of the European and American avant-garde.

Zuni Icosahedron has plundered a catholic variety of source material, while forging its own style of jagged, elliptical choreography. But beneath much of its work lies an unmistakable dissatisfaction with life under British rule and a restless anxiety about the future.

Since its formation in 1982, Zuni has produced 39 tauntily drilled spectacles, including adaptations of *The Decameron* and *One Hundred Years of Solitude*. The company has dealt with everything from the Opium Wars and Mao Tse Tung's Long March, to homosexuality, which is illegal in both Hong Kong and mainland China.

Zuni Icosahedron's style is hardly agitprop: it hovers between drama and dance, with a vocabulary of melancholy slapstick. Few productions contain dialogue, or easily identifiable plots and characters. The company offers a profusion of allegories and allusions, rather than a single didactic statement.

Its guiding spirits are Danny Yung, an American architect and sometime cartoonist, and Edward Lam, the 30-year-old son of a retired civil servant. In 1980, Yung came from New York to

stage a series of experimental events at the Hong Kong Arts Centre. At that time, Lam was pursuing a prodigious career in television, having begun to write soap-opera scripts while still at secondary school. Yung's arrival inspired a change of direction for him and several colleagues.

"We decided that if we wanted to see something new in Hong Kong, we would have to create it," Lam says. Yung was installed as artistic director, and Zuni set out on its collision course with traditional values.

"People in Hong Kong are trained to be passive," claims Lam. His group seeks to remedy this by the most direct methods. At a performance in 1984, for example, the cast began changing places with the spectators. The safety curtain was brought down and the exercise aborted.

Zuni also solicits the involvement of audiences by obliging them to provide their own interpretations. "We try to create ambiguities. Anything that gets too literal, we twist."

Lam rejects the label of "political theatre". But he agrees that, by provoking the public, Zuni is pursuing a political aim in the widest sense.

"Everybody is talking about democracy but they have no experience of it in their everyday lives. Democracy is not just about what happens in 1997, it's about being free to do what you like now. Our aim is to test the mentality of the people."

In London, Zuni will be performing *Deep Structure of Chinese Culture*, which will later visit New York to commemorate the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Lam describes Danny Yung's production as "a poem about what we feel China is like". The setting consists of three screens, which are transparent or opaque depending on the lighting. "Sometimes these screens represent memory, sometimes a means of surveillance."

True to form, the group ran into trouble when they opened *Deep Structure* at Hong Kong's new Cultural Centre last month. In one sequence, a naked actor joins a line of uniformed marchers, in what appears to be an act of protest. Stage nudity has never been permitted in the colony, and the scene was banned. But the Television and Entertainment Licensing Authority was persuaded to relent in view of the "solemn and serious" context.

Lam says the principal message lies in the fact that, until the closing moments of the performance, the cast are seen only from behind or in profile.

"To look at China is to see someone with his back to us. China is close to Hong Kong, yet in another sense very far away."

Edward Lam believes that *Deep Structure* will give British audiences a timely insight into the dilemmas experienced by his generation. "We are the first people really to benefit from Hong Kong's growing prosperity. I feel that we are, in a way, the first young, energetic, well-informed generation. We might have a great future." After a pause, he adds mildly: "But of course, we might not."

● Zuni Icosahedron at the Bloomsbury Theatre, London WC1N 1AT 387 9629 from tonight until Saturday May 19.

Boundaries of taste?

Simon Mundy, director of the National Campaign for the Arts, calls for a code of practice to protect Europe's art treasures

On Friday, the Culture Ministers of the European Community meet in Brussels for their biannual summit. For once, there will be more substantial issues to discuss than a few cultural exchanges and the dominance of American soap-operas. Governments now realize that the single market will be good for the movement of Italian clothes and English marmalade, but is liable to make nonsense of attempts to keep works of art in their host countries.

The art market is a trade like any other. In the eyes of those intent on ensuring free movement of goods and services, any attempt by nations to prevent citizens buying and selling is heinous. National laws preventing exports must be deemed unacceptable.

The Treaty of Rome does not, in theory, cover the arts — but it does contain a clause which states that every nation may protect its own culture, although what constitutes national culture is not defined. Only language and folk music? Ancient town centres and stately homes? Or does it apply to the whole panoply of state support for the arts?

If it does not, then we may expect the full rigours of competition legislation to be ranged against all the systems of national subsidies and export legislation. The Department of Trade and Industry may continue to refuse to let "The Three Graces" go to California — but if a German collection had acquired the marble ladies, they would have had to be released for export.

There are other areas where a more unified Europe will require a new approach. By and large, all European art-forms have been informed by a common expressive language. The great movements — Renaissance, Baroque, Romantic and so on — have been distinctly European rather than national. Now that the political map of Europe is moving closer to the cultural one, the justification for the nationalistic retention of art becomes harder to defend.

The historical context of art is, however, still an important consideration. It is reasonable to argue that objects in their original homes should remain there, and that art of European importance should remain within continental boundaries. Laws recognized as valid throughout Europe should protect such items from removal.

To do this successfully requires more than a collection of directives from Brussels. There needs to be a forum for the resolution of the inevitable arguments, and a binding code of practice to which countries can refer. Part of the solution lies in the creation of a European Convention on Heritage and Culture. This would complement the conventions on human rights and the environment, providing a framework for protection.

There is more at stake here than fine art. Buildings, landscapes, theatre companies, orchestras: these are as much a part of the common inheritance as paintings and furniture. It rightly concerns the British that Venice is threatened by pollution. Equally, it would concern Italians if Greenwich were to be flattened, or the Royal Shakespeare Company were to give up performing Shakespeare at Stratford. It seems daft that, although it takes months to get permission from the European Commission to merge a couple of car companies, a building of international significance can be knocked down with no more than local planning consent.

European culture ranges wider than the Community, and the appropriate body to draft such a convention is the Council of Europe. Once the convention is signed and sealed, it could be overseen by an upgraded version of the European Cultural Foundation — at the moment a private organization, based in Amsterdam. Suitably upgraded into a public institution, it could resolve disputes, put forward guidelines for policy and possibly even administer grants for multi-national cultural projects.

If something like this framework does not emerge over the next two years there is likely to be one of two outcomes. Either the structure of protective cultural law upheld by individual nations will fall apart, resulting in the dissolution of the heritage. Or the ideal of free trade and common access, which is at the heart of the vision of a new Europe, will collapse into familiar squabbling. Nationalism is likely to be the greatest danger. By demonstrating their common inspiration while preserving their diversity, the arts can take the lead once again. Little of this will be on the ministerial agenda on Friday. By the time they meet next, at Christmas, it should be.

Sharpness and shenanigans from updated Sheridan

THEATRE
Jeremy Kingston

The School for Scandal
Royal Exchange,
Manchester

ON THE programme cover, SCANDAL is splashed in acid green above the photo of a society girl caught stepping into her limo with a chap trying to mask his face from the photographer. "Rift in Mayfair marriage!" shrieks a banner headline. "Brothers tussle for heiress!" The heart sinks. Phyllida Lloyd is surely not going to update Sheridan? Scandal never dies — where would the tabloids be without it? — but Sir Peter Teazle, Lady Sneerwell's den of vipers, the screen scene... these are the very stuff of the 18th century and tampering with them can only bring disaster.

When the lights go up on Lady S's coldly elegant sitting-room, misgivings persist for about five seconds, just until Eleanor Ferrar's Snake, a PA in lemon yellow, answers her unseen mistress on the intercom. Following the text closely enough to make the few omissions unimportant, the lines come as aptly from modern misses

sporting mini-skirts as from silver-wigged contemporaries of Marie Antoinette. Sometimes better. Sneerwell's absence gives Snake the chance to pry into her *critique* and gives grounds for the later suggestion that she is false.

Are Lloyd's mischievous inventions, then, really going to work after all? They do, they wonderfully do. Grasping the essential fact that malice is always with us, and wealthy 50-year-olds will always be marrying girls young enough to be their daughters — "An old dangling bachelor," snaps Kelly Hunter's colleen Lady Teazle, darting a significant

look — Lloyd turns Sheridan's idlers into the fashionable set of 1990, their hearts as arid as the ostentatious luxury of their rooms.

Anne Lambton's sinuous Sneerwell provides a pyramid of pastries for her gossip; fountains of stiff flowers decorate the Teazle mansion; and Lady T makes her first entry borne in on a float that fills the length of the stage with hat boxes. The extravagance reaches its absurd peak in Deborah Norton's Mrs Candour, a *nouveau*

riche silly in peppermint pink, who has modelled her appearance, if not her garbling comrade voice, on Barbara Cartland.

Against all this artificiality, the genial shenanigans of Charles Surface and his friends, quaffing Burgundy from their beer mugs, come across as unusually likeable: Peter Darling makes a good-natured hero, but he needs to give more power to his high notes. Ian Bartholomew's colourless Joseph is the production's only disappointment, though it is less

marked in the scene with Trevor Baxter's fond and perceptive Sir Oliver and in the screen scene (here a daybed), with John Nettleton's Sir Peter.

This is another fond character, and though Nettleton's senior civil-servant deportment keeps him from doing anything so improper as losing his temper, this same gravity makes his shock at finding his wife under the daybed a moment of genuine pain. It is hard to believe that he will share the play's happy ending for long.



Lady Teazle (Kelly Hunter) and Sir Peter Teazle (John Nettleton)

Oh, what a carry-on

Jeremy Kingston

Private Times
Library, Manchester

THIS prison drama ends with disaffected men hopping about on a roof, but, while *Strangeways* is indeed only a mile down the road, Kevin Fegan has not written a "living newspaper" play. *Strangeways* is not his subject — it is hard to be certain what is — and besides, the members of the roof-top crew yelling abuse at the governor are his own prison officers.

What the screws object to is the governor's new practice of allowing inmates to indulge in play readings when, as everyone knows, inmates should make themselves available at all times for screws to thump with truncheons.

The drama afternoons — *Macbeth*, the selected text — are certainly run with strange ineptitude. Getting into the feel of a part is all very well, but the callow young teacher (female) appears blind to the hazards of hugging a prisoner, she as Lady Macbeth, he as her little boy. Small wonder the screws start turning.

Fegan seems to want us to see the process of enactment as possessing a renovating virtue: two characters state this to be the case, as something too obvious to be demonstrated, and they give the title role to Grendon, a profoundly withdrawn lifer who has murdered his wife. He comes out with a vengeance, sees his dead wife at the banquet — "Take any shape but that!" — and may be meant to encounter his own nature in trying to understand Macbeth.

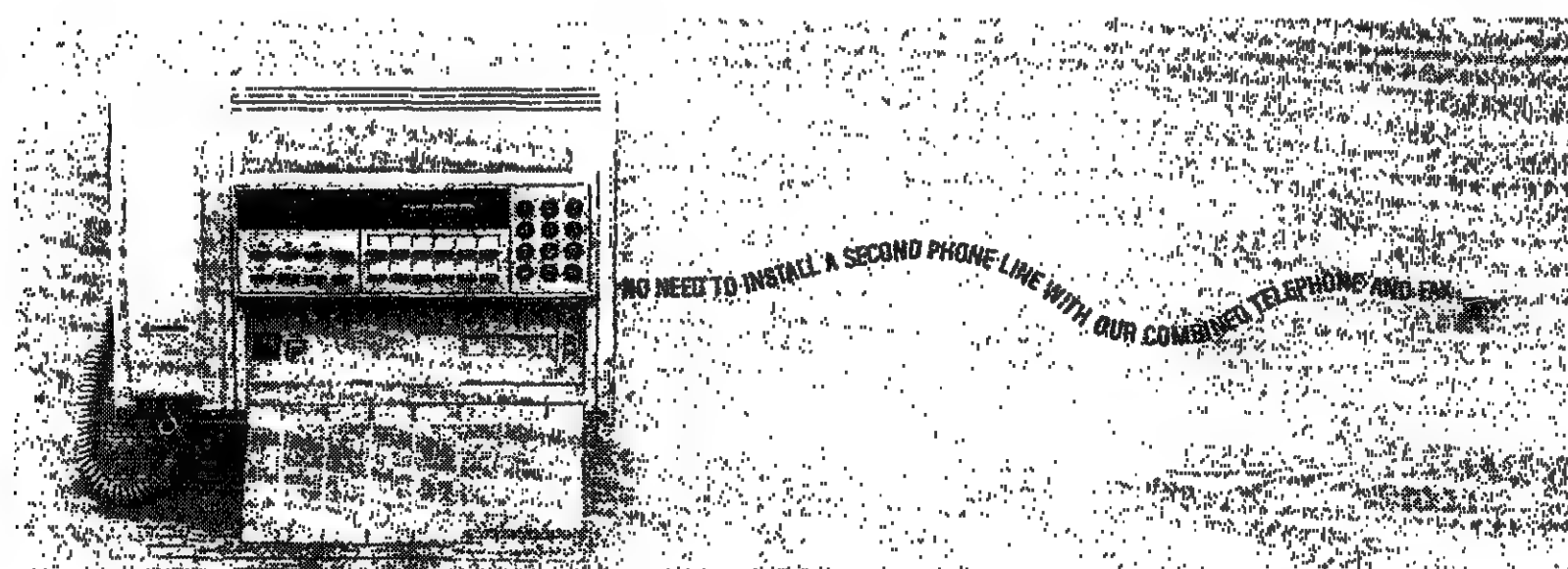
Billy Clarke's robotic walk, arms unco-ordinated with the legs, signals psychological distress, and the climb from gruff mutterings to capable verse-speaking is a good moment. But, though the play travels a route similar to that of *Our Country's Good*, where drama healed convicts, *Private Times* travels a long way behind.

The director (Lawrence Till) and author make Grendon's final moments incomprehensible as he wields sword, chain and dagger against a cacophony of yells and jerking lights.

The title refers to a second plot that, had it been developed, might have given the play social interest. The prison service is privatized and this particular prison is bought by two bank robbers incarcerated within its walls, who appoint and control the governor. Nothing comes of this promising idea, but the disputes in the governor's office contribute to the clumping scene changes — beds, tables, chairs, having to be carried on and lugged off each time.

A simpler set than Craig Hewitt's — a revolve within a ramp, like a giant plughole in a basin — would have kept the pace up. As it is, the lopping sequence of scenes reflects the play's disorganized ideas.

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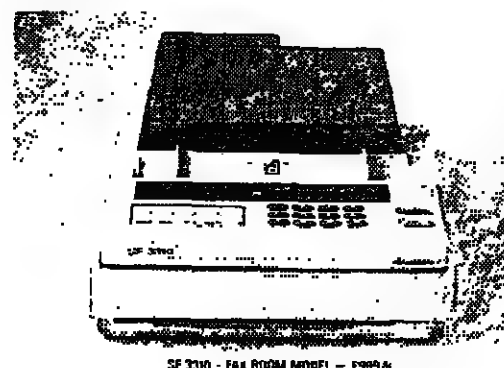
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Barring babes from the bar

Today's launch, by the Portman Group, of a national proof-of-age scheme is the latest of many attempts to curb under-age drinking. Alan Franks reports

According to John Rae, the director of the Portman Group and former headmaster of Westminster School, there is an underlying ambivalence about the British approach to alcohol and the young. "People think that 18 is the age at which you can start drinking legally. The true legal age is five. Eighteen is merely the age before which you cannot legally buy alcoholic drink."

"What we need to sort out is how we want our young to grow up in a society where alcohol is so available."

"I was in charge of 600 adolescents in the middle of London for 16 years. All my experience tells me that many adolescents will want to kick over the traces at some point, and that they view alcohol as part of their rites of passage. Our job as parents is to ensure that they don't do any damage along the way."

"For most of the boys and girls at Westminster alcohol

was no big thing, whereas some pupils at boarding schools in the depths of the country go crazy when they can get at it."

"Admittedly, it was probably happening more than I suspected. I can remember coming across a boy with two

"The greatest concentration of weekend driving while over the legal limit is in the under-18 age group"

bottles of champagne. I asked him what he was doing with them and he said his mother had brought them for him to celebrate the end of exams."

The Portman scheme is only the latest of many initiatives to deter under-age drink-

ing which have been set up since the passage of the 1988 Licensing Act.

One of the most ambitious was the Yellow Card scheme, started in 1988 and run by the National Association of Licensed House Managers (NALHM) and *The Morning Advertiser*, the drink trade's leading paper. Several thousand Yellow Cards were issued to applicants who could provide proof of their date of birth and verification of their identity by a suitable referee such as a doctor, teacher or bank manager.

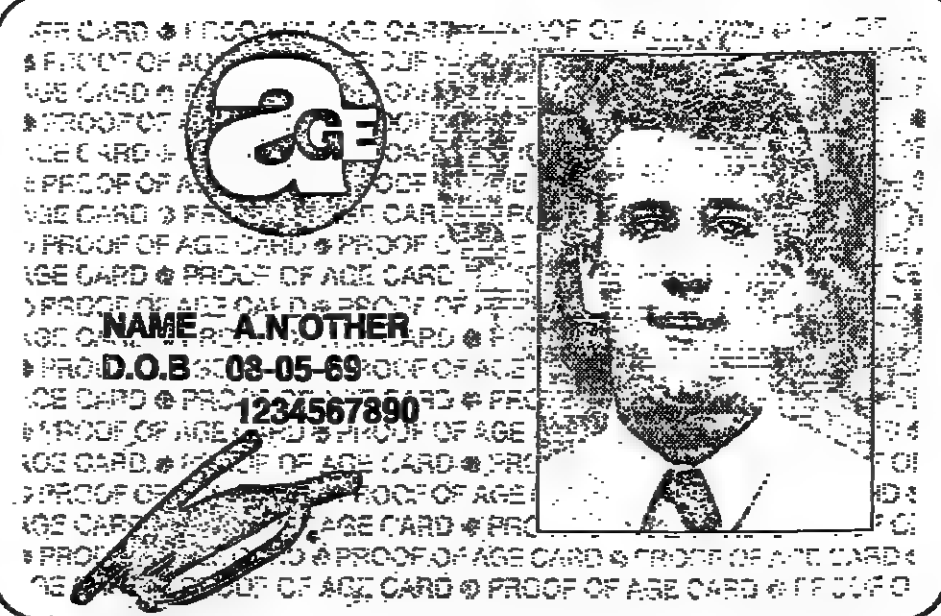
It is hard to judge the success of this and comparable schemes in strictly numerical terms. As John Madden, NALHM's general secretary, explains, it prevented large numbers of under-18s from even attempting to be served.

"The licensee could refuse to serve anyone who looked under-age and instead of giving them the drink would hand them an application form from behind the bar,

telling them that if everything was in order they could be back in the pub drinking beer with the lads in a week."

Proof-of-age schemes have also been run by some of the local branches of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, which for years has been pressing - in vain - for the introduction of a national identity scheme.

The police have been pursuing other solutions, notably the Pubwatch scheme, which started in Sheffield two years ago. This entailed the city being divided into seven areas, each with one or two "contract pubs" which acted as the liaison point between other licensees and the police.



Face of things to come? Young drinkers might one day have to carry such proof of age

If under-age drinkers try to be served, the house notifies its contract pub, which in turn informs the other establishments and the police.

"It is simply a more formalized network than the word-of-mouth that existed before," says Sergeant Steven Lavin of the South Yorkshire police.

It is the effects of drink on young drivers that worry many. And according to a 1986 report from the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, with some justification: "The greatest concentration of weekend driving while over the legal limit is evident in the under-18 age group," the report noted.

Dr Rae says that a national scheme which is able to conduct co-ordinated research into the efficiency of the various measures to deter under-age drinking is overdue.

"We intend to bring other outlets into our scheme, like supermarkets and corner shops - the places which youngsters might well go to for drink if they know they will not be served in the pubs."

"People say to me: 'Come on, aren't you making a bit of a fuss?' And yet there is that the very real problem, potentially a lethal one, of 14 and 15-year-olds going down to the off-licence for a bottle of vodka."

Old wisdom for young drinkers

TEENAGE drinking is one of the current themes of television soaps. Both Sammy in *Brookside* and Carly in *Home and Away* are trying to beat a drink problem.

Sammy and Carly may be extreme fictional examples, but there is some evidence to suggest that under-age drinking is something parents should worry about. A MORI investigation into "Young People and their Lifestyles", carried out for the Health Education Authority and published in January, showed that 17 per cent of 11-year-old boys and 11 per cent of 11-year-old girls had drunk alcohol in the week before they were polled. Tony Humphris of the charity Alcohol Concern says: "Sixteen-year-olds are now at greater risk from drunkenness than middle-aged men. The offence rate per head of population for this group is now higher than for men aged between 30 and 60. In 1985, 3,974 people under the age of 18 were convicted of drunkenness, an eight-fold increase over the past 30 years in England and Wales."

In addition, he says, cultural attitudes may affect our views about young people and their drinking. "Elsewhere in Europe, 14-year-olds are allowed to drink wine and beer, but not spirits, in bars. We don't allow teenagers the opportunity to learn how to drink sensibly. We make them wait until their 18th birthday - and then they can go out and get paralytic."

Can parents steer their children along the right path - or will peer pressure override anything done at home? Research carried out 1988 by Dr Jeffrey Wilks of the Capricornia Institute in Queensland, Australia, suggests boys and girls are influenced in different ways. He found adolescent boys were influenced by their perception of their parents' drinking, and by how much their father actually drank, while adolescent girls were influenced by how much they believed their best friends drank (although their father's drinking - but not their mother's - also played a part).

Alcohol Concern has produced "Alcohol and Your Children", a parents' guide, which contains a series of tips on teaching children to drink sensibly. These include making an effort to balance the received image of alcohol as stylish and attractive by pointing out that drinking does not make people more adult, successful or sexy.

● The guide points out that banning alcohol altogether can be counter-productive, and that it is better to explain why people should be wary of it. Parents should emphasize its effects on the brain and the nervous system, on health and fitness and the way it can bring about behaviour changes which may lead to fights or accidents.

● At home, they should encourage their children to choose low-alcohol or alcohol-free drinks, and stress that there is nothing wrong with asking for a soft drink or stopping when they have had enough. They should tell their children that it is more adult to make their own decisions about when and how much to drink, rather than be led by others.

● Parents should also spell out the risks of drinking unwisely. As Mr Humphris points out: "The greatest risk to young people is accidental injury or even death when they drink too much too quickly, either by mistake or on purpose. Explain that the more they drink at one time, the higher the risk. More 15 to 19-year-olds die in road accidents than from any other cause, and very often alcohol is involved."

Lee Rodwell

Torment ends in triumph

All were agreed - the final of *The Times* Tournament of the Mind was an hour of intellectual torture

Under the brooding eye of Rodin's *Thinker*, 13 thinkers sat brooding at green baize tables yesterday as they faced the ultimate torment devised by the setters of this year's Tournament of the Mind.

They were the survivors of 8,500 competitors who have grappled with the contest since it began in March. The winner, Peter Fowler, of Reading, Berkshire, walked off with the trophy, based on Rodin's bronze, under his arm and a cheque for £5,000 in his pocket.

"I'm shell-shocked," said Mr Fowler after being presented with the prize by Sir Terence Beckett, a director of the Central Electricity Generating Board. "About half the questions were so difficult that I just glanced at them and didn't even try them. With 20 questions to answer in an hour, I just concentrated on the ones where I thought I had a chance."

Andrew Johnston, last year's winner, agreed with Mr Fowler. "There was a week's work there to do in an hour."

Mr Fowler, aged 46, is a computer software consultant. He admitted that the stress of the contest had told on family relationships in recent weeks. "I have been given until tomorrow to become a normal person again," he said. "I have no idea yet what I will spend the prize-money on - but I've a feeling that my children have already spent it."

The setter of the questions, Mr Harold Gale, executive director of Mensa, the society for people with high IQs, had excelled himself in this final test.

"This was one of the most difficult contests ever devised by the mind of man," said Sir Terence, who is himself a member of Mensa, as he presented Mr Fowler with his prize and cheques of £250, with certificates, to each of the other individual finalists.

The winning school team, which had beaten more than 1,000 other schools, was Cheadle Hulme school in Cheshire. It won a Hewlett Packard computer.

"Winning this computer will be a boost to our use of computers," said Bridget Cohen, deputy head of Cheadle Hulme's junior school. "Up to now we have only been able to use them in a very peripheral sense in the junior school. We hope that this one can be used



Winner: Peter Fowler

"I just concentrated on the questions where I thought I had a chance"

to link everything else up."

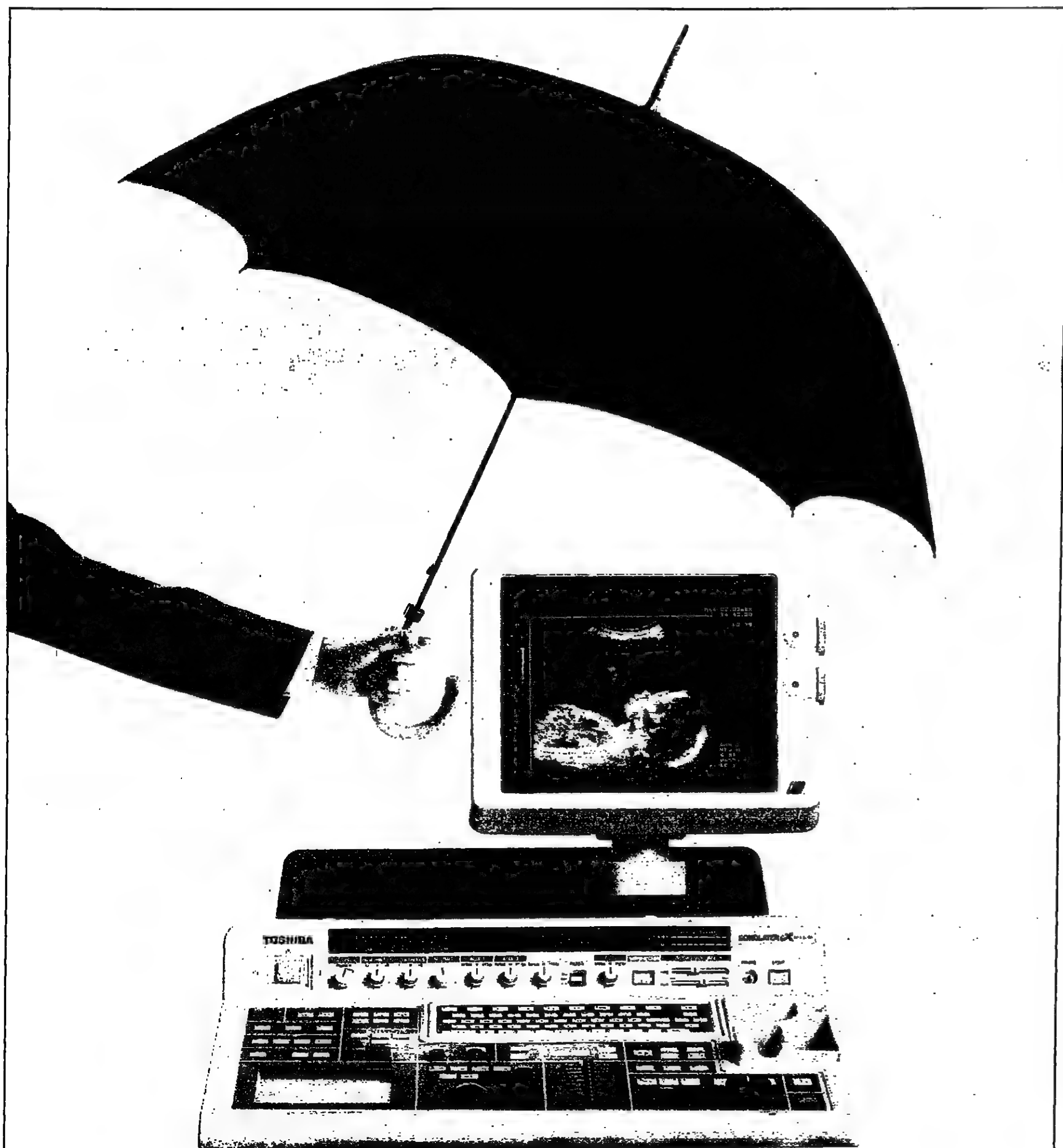
With a proper order of priorities, Katherine Claber, Emma Sweet and Robin Aynsley-Smith, all aged 11, and Nicola Watt, aged 10, the team captain, continued to demolish their fruit salads as the prize winners were announced.

Another member of Cheadle Hulme's contingent was Gareth Bushill, aged 16, an A level student who also secured a place in the individual finals. Working steadily away opposite Mr Fowler, he had almost unnerved the winner. "What really bothered me was sitting there facing someone who was younger than my own children," Mr Fowler said.

Gareth was the only sixth-former in the junior school team. "The school has a system where sixth-formers volunteer to work as helpers with junior classes," Mrs Cohen said.

Mr John Bryant, deputy editor of *The Times* said the tournament had become an institution, like *The Times* Readers' telephone-in weeks in advance to find out the dates, so that they can arrange their holidays around the tournament.

George Hill



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محكمة من الامم

FASHION by Liz Smith

Stylish revelations take on a global application

The two founders of Workers for Freedom look set to conquer the world with the appliqué shirts, flounced skirts and braided jackets of their prettiest collection

The anxious expressions that flicker across the faces of Graham Fraser and Richard Nott do not seem to match the carefree, flag-flying name that they gave themselves when they set up business. The Workers for Freedom pair may have discovered, five years after they broke loose from establishment jobs "to do things our own way", that they are not so free after all, but they are happily trapped by their success.

The owners of Workers for Freedom, holder of the British Fashion Council Designer of the Year Award, are already established as international design stars. Their summer 1990 line is one of their prettiest collections to date. And, as the scalloped lace shorts, flounced skirts, appliqué shirts and braided jackets roll into shops and stores around the world, Messrs Nott and Fraser have found themselves on a roller-coaster towards global expansion.

They recently acquired the distinction of being signed up by Marco Rivetti, head of the Italian manufacturing empire Gruppo Finanziario Tessile (GFT), to market the Workers for Freedom label across the United States and Canada. Mr Rivetti, who anticipated the designer label boom of the Seventies to become godfather to the fortunes of Valentino, Armani, Ungaro and Montana, is a fashion visionary who knows a good thing when he sees it. Becoming part of his designer stable is considered a coup.

The partners, who had little initial confidence that anyone would turn up to their shows or cross the threshold of their shop in Soho, now have the gratifying problem of squeezing their expanding ranges into the tiny shop, still slotted into the lower floors of the narrow Georgian house that is their headquarters.

Meanwhile, there is an order from Paul McCartney for another 10 tiger-print washed silk shirts to wear on his world tour — to add to the 40 or 50 he already has — and another couple of High Street manufacturers to sue. The pirating of Workers' stylish appliqué shirts has become an industry sport.

The whole point of starting their own business was to do what they enjoy doing. For Mr Nott, aged 42, this means having time to consider the cut of a design before committing it to paper in finely detailed drawings. He was trained at Kingston Polytechnic, Surrey, and worked as an assistant to Valentino in Rome before returning to his alma mater as principal lecturer in fashion design.

Mr Fraser, aged 41, is far more than just a business partner. He is an accountant by training, with a feel for fashion polished over the years as a buyer, first, at Harrods and Wallis, and then as merchandise director at Liberty. He relishes turning the craftsmanship and detailing of his partner's designs into a commercial line.

A loan of £15,000 from a helpful bank manager in Barnes, south-west London, enabled them to set up the business in 1985. Initially producing men's shirts, with the intricate tie-fastenings that have become their signature, and comfortable, luxurious sweaters, they discovered not only that women wanted to wear their designs but that buyers from Japan and America were lining up to order in bulk. Bergdorf Goodman, the chic New York store where every designer hopes to find a home, honoured them with a shop-in-store. The company's turnover now hovers about £1 million.

Workers for Freedom's pared-down line is at its purest in the creamy silk or crisp white poplin shirts, with their finest of beautifully worked detail. Subtle embroidery smoothes the bib of a shirt. Strips of lacy picot edging are lavished as stripes on a skirt. The dragons, giant



Workers of the world united: Richard Nott (left) and Graham Fraser with the Prime Minister at a Government reception



Above left: Cream linen/viscose jacket with black braiding, £365; matching shorts, £145; Workers for Freedom. Stamped leather belt, £23, Mulberry, 11-12 Gess Court, W1. Gift and speckled drop ear-rings, £38, Neville Daniel, 175 Soane Street, SW1.

Above right: Natural linen button-through shirt dress, collared and stitched in black, £195; brown leather, 'Henry Moore' belt, £105; Workers for Freedom. Sunglasses, £85, Patrick Kelly at Fenwick, 83 New Bond Street, W1. Right: Ruffled white linen waistcoat, £125, also in black or pink linen; black and white lace shorts, £150; Workers for Freedom. Gift filigree ear-rings, £75; matching bracelet, £200; Neville Daniel.

Below: natural linen shirt with white lace panels, £150; natural linen trousers, £175; Workers for Freedom. Gift and black ear-rings, £35; gift charm bracelet, £85, Neville Daniel. Loafers, £110, Robert Clergerie, 76 Wigmore Street, W1; The Shoe Shop, Brompton Arcade, SW1; The Beauchamp Place Shop, SW3.

Make up by Lisa Butler
Hair by Ayo for Dobson & Davison
Photographs by JOHN BISHOP

leaves and tree of life appliqued on to loose, classic shirts reflect their creators' love of oriental art. "I hope people notice all those little details I spend hours putting in," Mr Nott says. As well as Paul and Linda McCartney, their customers range from Diana Ross and the members of Duran Duran to the actors Jonathan Pryce and Vanessa Redgrave. Doris Saatchi, former wife of Charles, the founder of Saatchi & Saatchi, orders their loose silk faille robes in multiples. "The most rewarding thing is the enthusiasm of customers," Mr Nott says.

Workers for Freedom is at 6, Lower John Street, W1. Stockists include: Liberty, Regent Street, W1; Harrods, SW1; The Beauchamp Place Shop, 55 Beauchamp Place, SW3; Helen Hayes, 70 Church Road, Barnes, SW13; The Clothes Shop, 8 Gravel Lane, Wilton, Cheshire; Hoopers, The Promenade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire; The Strand, 22 Queen Victoria Street, Leeds; The Changing Room, 8 High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent; Jenners, Princes Street, Edinburgh; The Warehouse, 61-65 Glassford Street, Glasgow; Kamoouflage, 20 Dawson Street, Dublin.

HOTLINE

Soft sell with body

Donna Karan, the rangy, fast-talking design star of New York fashion, was in London last week to celebrate the opening of her boutiques in Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge. The newest is the glossy showcase for her designer range on the first floor. The lower-priced DKNY (Donna Karan New York) has been installed on the second floor for a few months. In between meeting her fans and hunting for new lightweight fabrics for her soft wrap-and-drape style, she was shopping for the Victorian neo-classical jewellery that she always wears.

As always, she was travelling light. Her capsule outfits that will see her through the rest of her busy trip exploring the European market. Each consists of a cardigan jacket gently draped to its single button at the waist, pull-on trousers, and wrap skirt, with matching flowing scarves that she drapes into graceful folds. The lot gets pulled together into various streamlined outfits with the one item Ms Karan has established as her own, the bodysuit. The "body" is a scoop-necked, shirt-collared or plunge top, held taut with snap fasteners like a leotard. According to Ms



Imperfection: Donna Karan

Karan "it is the plus factor in every outfit", and her biggest hit, encouraging women with less than perfect figures, also like Ms Karan (a size 14, "great from the waist up"), to be at ease and look as wonderful as she does in her comfortable clothes.

They are the clothes that working women like herself needed and which she realized, only six years ago, she would have to design for herself. The instant success of Donna Karan, which she established in 1985 and today has a turnover of \$141 million, is proof that women around the world share her philosophy.

"Women are not prepared to give up the feeling of comfort once they have discovered it," she says, explaining her newest all-in-one that stretches from feet to tunktop. "The 'unitard' will be

the bodysuit of the 1990s." Her fabrics are luxurious, lightweight wool that you can roll up in a bag, with sequins, cashmere and silk. Amanda Verdun of Harvey Nichols has watched customers totting up bills of £1,000 or more for two or three pieces. "When they put on the clothes they don't want to take them off, they are so flattering," she says. Meeting enthusiastic customers in Harvey Nichols last week, Ms Karan was lucky to escape to the celebratory dinner afterwards still wearing the clothes she had arrived in. Selling the clothes off her back is a phenomenon which she has got used to on regular public appearances in US stores. On one memorable occasion Barbara Walters, the TV journalist, insisted on buying the jacket she was wearing, leaving Ms Karan to make her exit in a bathrobe.

Gourmet fare

The designer Murray Arbeid knows many a clever cutting technique to flatter his customers' curves, but he may have to polish up a few more. His new shop, which opens next Monday in Pimlico, is opposite that favourite haunt of gourmet Londoners, the Roux brothers' Boucherie Lamartine.

The few gras and quail's eggs crowd from over the road will simply have to breathe in as they zip themselves inside

his short or ballerina-length dresses with their swathed cut and dramatically sculpted necklines, which already sell well in Harrods and shops across the US.

Arbeid, a favourite designer of several royals, resigned after a short stint as design consultant to Hartnell to expand his own business. He is defiant about opening a shop in the prevailing retailing climate: "The time is ripe for me. I have never been busier," Murray Arbeid at 202 Ebury Street, SW1 opens on May 21.

Sterling Moss

A letter to *The Times* in March last year criticizing British designers for producing "funky fashions... with no selling power" raised many a creative hackle in the business. The letter-writer was Rowland Gee, managing director of Moss Bros, who has now honourably picked up the challenge himself by commissioning Alistair Blair, the newly appointed designer at Balmain ready-to-wear in Paris who already designs for Ballantyne and Jaeger, to create a collection of menswear for his Suit Company shops. His range of men's suits (£229), blazer (£149), trousers (£59), shirts (from £19.95) and ties (£19.95) are distinctly unfunky, but go a long way towards loosening up the strict Moss Bros line.



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THE LAW

Police power, public impotence

The public should have a right to demand key legal evidence, Antony Whitaker writes

In recent weeks, the media have been faced with an avalanche of court orders to surrender film taken of the poll tax demonstration in central London.

The orders were granted by Judge Neil Denison, QC, under Section 9 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. Put shortly, this decrees that if evidence of serious crime exists, it should, subject to safeguards, be made compulsorily available to police.

In applying this provision exclusively, though not arbitrarily, in favour of the police and against the media, the judge decided that legitimate editorial interests in protecting photographers, sources and press freedoms were, in this case, outweighed by the need to help the police identify poll tax rioters. Large quantities of material have already been handed over.

What is significant is not whether the judge was right but the fact that the police have this power at all, where the ordinary citizen does not.

One is left pondering why a private, that is non-police, prosecutor should not be endowed with the same rights of perusal and, even more, why civil litigants should be confined to examining only documents held by their adversaries, and not those held by others. The right to serve a subpoena duces tecum,

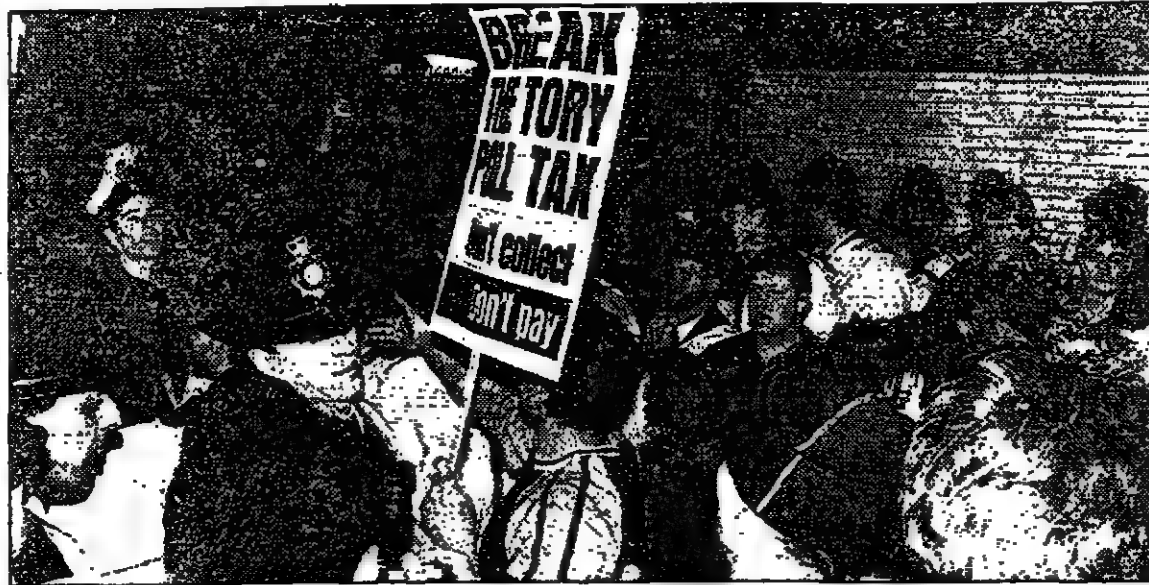
ordering the person holding a document to bring it with him to court, is of minimal value to a litigant unless he can find out in advance what the document says. Only last Friday, the Edinburgh Court of Session refused *The Times* access to unpublished information in a government war-crimes report, which the newspaper believed might be relevant to a libel action it is facing in Scotland.

There is equally no obligation on an individual to give advance notice of what he might say if called to testify: a subpoena does no more than secure his attendance at court, with the risk that his evidence may totally destroy the case of the party who brought him there.

Apart from limited official rights of access—for example, to material held in the companies registry—an adversarial system of litigation obliges the parties to fight on what they alone have, or can persuade others to disclose, with the risk that injustice may result.

What possible justification can there be for this discriminating against the private individual's ability to prepare his case with full access to all relevant material?

Perhaps paradoxically, these thoughts are generated by what amounted to a substantial libel victory for *The Sunday Times* in



Poll tax passions: court orders to surrender film highlight a power which the public and police do not share

Dublin the week before the poll tax riots erupted. Faced with the task of defending itself in a foreign jurisdiction, the newspaper was powerless to compel the production of documents or the attendance of witnesses from outside Ireland.

Worse, it was made clear by the British government that regardless of where the case was fought—north or south of the border, or in London—no help would be given to the newspaper by the provision of police, security or army witnesses if it involved any risk that sensitive information might emerge or that

sources might be compromised.

The principal issue dealt with the extent of the association of the plaintiffs, Thomas and Patrick Murphy, with the IRA.

The jury decided that Thomas was a member and that Patrick simply supported it.

However, those findings were based on evidence from courageous witnesses, who either came forward voluntarily or under subpoena in Ireland; and no one who might have been able to speak authoritatively as a currently serving member of the British services was made available.

Is there no room for a provision, subject to appropriate safeguards, giving private litigants the same compulsory access to relevant material—and the right to produce it here or overseas—as the police now have to what they hold?

To fight litigation with one hand tied behind your back, knowing all the while that you would stand a far better chance of winning if those who have the evidence were only there to give it, is wrong, unfair and disheartening.

● The author is legal manager of Times Newspapers Ltd.

Opening moves for green dominance

THE ARRIVAL in the House of Lords last week of Stanley Clinton Davis (henceforth Lord Clinton Davis of Hackney) brings a new and formidable legal voice on environmental matters to the upper chamber.

With his background as a solicitor and European Commissioner for transport and environment, he has a special perspective on business in the Lords. But the fact that he is also a consultant with S.J. Berwin, a City law firm which has just launched an environmental group, means he will still have day-to-day contact with the practice of law.

"In the environmental field, lawyers now have an urgent responsibility to lead their clients and alert them to the latest developments," he says.

"It is vital that all departments in a law firm should

now take account of environmental issues."

S.J. Berwin is not unique in making a beeline for the environment. All over London, commercial law firms are trying to carve a niche for themselves in the environmental market. Quite how prepared their clients are for this service is another matter. For example, an environmental law seminar organized recently by the City firm Ashurst Morris Crisp in conjunction with the Chicago lawyers Sidley & Austin attracted a high turnout but a confusingly varied audience.

"We had everyone from chief executives down to the office boy," says Laurence Rutman who heads Ashurst's environmental law group.

"What it means, I think, is that clients have not yet decided at what level responsibility for environmental is-

Law firms see rich pickings as companies start to worry about environmental liabilities

sues should be allocated."

Based on their experience in the United States, Sidley & Austin argues that the environmental implications must now feature in every transaction, whether it be a property deal or a takeover.

"The level of ignorance about environmental legal issues among the British business community is consid-

It turned green when I saw his contract



GED

erable, but not surprising, since we had the same situation in America three years ago," a Sidley & Austin spokesman says. "Mind you," he adds, "no one in America is ignorant of it any more."

With Britain's so-called Green Bill around the corner, there is bound to be increasing debate about the environment and the law in this country.

But Lord Clinton Davis wants to unite his twin passions—the environment and Europe—to ensure that the right kind of legislation applies Europe-wide.

In that context, therefore, he is urging his fellow solicitors to ensure that their voice is heard in Brussels.

"Lawyers have a role to play in advising the commission on the development of European law, not least in the environmental field," he says. "We must get away from this idea of the European Commission as being full of faceless bureaucrats. On the contrary, it wants to hear opinions and get advice so that it can develop a sensible corpus of law. The EC wants to know where the problems are so it can investigate them."

Pointing out that clients are even more ignorant than their legal advisers of the way

Brussels works, Lord Clinton Davis clearly intends to take a strong line on influencing his former colleagues in Directorate General No. 11 at the commission.

Meanwhile, the half a dozen top environmental law practices will start slogging it out for dominance of the market-place. At firms like Ashurst there is some wry amusement at the way so many lawyers are now expressing commitment to an area of law which, until recently, held no interest for them. However, as business drops off in some main commercial areas, their task of sorting out the environment could offer rich pickings.

In any case, they know that the mountain of environmental problems in Eastern Europe is likely to provide work for years to come.

Edward Fennell

INNS AND OUTS

The inquest into the M1 air disaster is in full swing, with well over 30 lawyers in attendance. All the injured and bereaved are represented by Pannone Napier, a Manchester firm, while the defendants have mainly London firms. Boeing, the manufacturer of the plane that crashed, has Herbert Smith by its side. British Midland is represented by Frere Cholmeley, the pilots by Russell Jones & Walker and British Midland's underwriters by Beaumonts, specialists in aviation insurance defence work. As yet, no legal action is in progress in the UK because Pannone is pursuing the possibility of launching a case in the United States. The papers are before a judge in Louisiana, a state chosen for its more favourable views on whether the British plaintiffs have a forum. The case in the US is being overseen by a Texan firm, Speiser Krause Modole, and one of its attorneys, Jim Crouse, is attending the inquest. Pannone and Speiser Krause are acting in the US on a contingency fee basis. The plaintiffs are hoping for a decision soon, as the limitation period on launching an action in the UK is two years where it involves an air crash, which leaves only six months remaining.

A survey of practising divorce lawyers by the Solicitors Family Law Association says a lot about attitudes to legal aid. Of the association's 1,000 members, 26 per cent responded to a questionnaire sent out last November. Seventy per cent of them indicate that family work represents more than half their case load. More than 50 per cent do between 75 and 100 per cent of this work on legal aid, but the number of firms undertaking such a high proportion of legal aid work has dropped in the last year. A third of respondents is considering giving up legal aid work altogether, mainly because of the low levels of legal aid fees. The national average legal aid hourly rate for family work is £55, compared with the £200 declared in the survey for private work undertaken in London.

Most surprising was the level of apparent ignorance on the question of franchising. Asked whether they approved of the Legal Aid Board's proposals, only a quarter of those surveyed replied. This seemed to relate to uncertainty about what the proposals are. Perhaps family lawyers should keep a close eye on Avron Sherr, part-time director of training at City firm Macfarlanes and director of legal practice at the University of Warwick, who has been appointed by the Legal Aid Board to run a two-year research project into its West Midlands franchising pilot scheme involving two firms, Morton Fisher and Cartright & Lewis, Vernon & Shakespeare.

While 1992 is not the national obsession it was 18 months ago, the European Commission and the member states have made progress towards implementation of the Single European Act. A report from the commission shows that 57 per cent of measures seen to be necessary to achieve the single market have been agreed on either fully or in principle. The slowest progress is on measures where a unanimous vote is needed, particularly taxation. Of the 158 measures agreed, more than 90 have been incorporated in national legislation. The UK, together with Denmark, is top of the league of member states for incorporating measures into national legislation, with 77, ahead of West Germany, 75, and France, 68. Italy is the slowest, with only 36.

Members of the Legal Resources Group, Liverpool's Alsop Wilkinson, Dickson Dees in Newcastle, Osborne Clarke in Bristol, Pinsent & Co in Birmingham and Simpson Curtis in Leeds, announce today the opening of a joint office in Brussels. The office will operate in association with a Paris firm, Klein & Associates. Of the three main national law groups, the Norton Rose MS, the Legal Resources Group and Eversheds, only the latter has yet to reveal a plan for Brussels.

British businessmen and lawyers are still dragging themselves out of bed before dawn to attend power breakfasts, while the Americans, who first invented the habit, have discovered what the British should have known all along, that tea-time is a far more civilized hour for business talk. The power tea has come to New York, and businessmen and lawyers can be spotted negotiating deals over Earl Grey and scones at some of the best hotels in town. Says one lawyer: "Tea is a place that is serene and conducive to talking business."

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THE LAW

The spoils of an uncivil war

The criminal law concept that divorce should be available only to the innocent party has always pervaded thinking about divorce in the United Kingdom. The belief that decisions about the consequences of divorce — financial and those involving children — should be loaded in favour of the supposedly innocent is still widespread.

The view that fault or conduct should be considered always attracts those who do not want divorce, whether they confront it in their personal lives or generally, as a matter of social, religious or ethical concern. Subjectively, individuals ascribe fault to their spouses either to justify what they are doing, or to condemn what their spouses are doing. At that level, fault is simply whatever the individual is not prepared to tolerate.

On that interpretation, however, anyone who wanted a divorce should be entitled to one: a divorce petition is, in the end, no more than a person's formal assertion of faults on the part of their spouse which he or she considers fatal to their marriage.

If, however, we are not willing to accept spouses' subjective assessments of fault, only two options remain in framing divorce law. The first is to deny any right to divorce; the second to identify, objectively, faults which will be deemed as justification.

Ever since divorce became

LEGAL BRIEF

The Lord Chancellor last week argued that divorce-law reform must ensure parents put children's needs first. David Green says fault must play no part

legally available, the second approach is the one Britain has adopted. Before 1857, divorce was permitted only by Act of Parliament. After 1857, husbands were permitted divorce on proof of their wives' adultery, but wives only on proof of adultery and cruelty. Later, these grounds were modified to allow divorce by either spouse on proof of adultery and cruelty or desertion. Incurable insanity later became an additional ground.

Finally, in 1969, we paid lip service to reality: irretrievable breakdown of the relationship was declared to be the sole ground for divorce; but that was restricted in that irretrievable breakdown required supporting evidence of adultery, unreasonable behaviour, two years' desertion, two years' separation with the consent of both spouses, or five years' separation. Long before that, the law had bowed to reality regarding the welfare of the children of a marriage. The children's interests became the paramount concern.

After 1969, other realities supervened. The Treasury may not have kept any years for the costs payable by spouses of independent means as they battled their way through the proofs prescribed by

the 1969 legislation; but it shied under the burden of those who battled at legal aid expense.

The cheap administrative paperwork procedure for some undefended divorces was rapidly extended to all undefended divorces and the right to legal aid was withdrawn from anyone seeking to bring or defend divorce proceedings. It remains available only for disputes over children and financial matters.

Many spouses could not afford to fight to decide who was at fault or in what degree. From then on, fault entered into the matter, if at all, only in subsequent financial battles and then only if specifically raised and of extreme nature. This leads to the present position, in which 99 per cent of all divorces are undefended.

The courts have to inquire what is in the best interest of the children and the conduct of the parents may have a bearing. To that extent, fault, or conduct, will always be relevant. Under the current system, one parent must face the cost of arguing each fault on the part of the other parent. Many are not prepared to incur

that cost. The answer lies in resources for proper inquiry by independent welfare officers in all children's cases.

Does past conduct of the spouses have any proper place in determining their future financial position? If the contribution of one spouse, however made, has supported the other in achieving significantly better income and career prospects, is the latter to be spared maintenance to compensate for the difference, because of events that led them to part after they were established?

If this were to happen, who would define what components of conduct should weigh in the decision, and what weight should be attached to them? We are considering here penalties for conduct much as they are considered in criminal law, which is where the whole idea of fault in divorce came from in the first place. Yet no just criminal law exists which does not include a precise definition of offence and penalty. Logically, we should not accept anything less for divorce if fault is to play a part.

The reality is that, so far as spouses are concerned, fault, with all its criminal connotations, is unrealistic, unworkable, and

should play no part in divorce. So far as the law is concerned, marriage should be treated as a civil law relationship subject to civil law principles.

When relationships founder, the law is dealing with the collapse of a partnership, not the consequence of a crime. The same logic should now be allowed to follow through into financial matters.

The right to property and savings should basically be a right to an equal share in the assets the spouses have accumulated during their relationship, but not one to share in what was possessed before the relationship started, accumulated after it ended, or received by personal gift or inheritance from their family.

Maintenance should be seen as compensatory only — whether paid for the support of children or a former spouse. In the latter case, maintenance should be payable only by a spouse with a larger income and only for such period as is reasonable to allow the other spouse to redeem income and career prospects subordinated in the interest of the marriage.

The present uncertain system, based on idiosyncratic individual judgments, does nothing but nourish cost, evasion, dispute and injustice.

David Green was a member of the Law Society family law committee, 1967-1988, and author of *Financial Provision in Divorce Law* (Law Society, 1987); *Splitting Up* (Kogan Page, 1988).



Breaking up: 99 per cent of divorces in the UK are undefended

Law Report May 15 1990 Court of Appeal

Franchisee of market has power to limit class of goods sold on stall

Gloucester City Council v Williams and Others

Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson [Judgment May 13]

A franchisee of a market had the power to limit the class of goods to be sold from a stall there.

The Court of Appeal so held, in a reserved judgment, in dismissing an appeal by the defendants, Gery, Paul and Dean Williams, of Roseberry Avenue, Gloucester, from a decision of Judge David Smith, QC, in Gloucester County Court, whereby he ordered that the council take possession of stall 41, Eastgate Market, Gloucester.

Mr Leslie Price, QC and Mr Roger Evans for the defendants; Mr Nicholas Patten, QC and

Miss Tonia Clark for the council.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that there had been public markets and fairs in Gloucester for many centuries. In 1555, one Edward Griffin, Attorney on behalf of the Queen, allowed the Mayor and Burgesses of the City of Gloucester to continue to exercise the office of Queen's Clerk to the Markets. A Charter of 1672 endorsed the right of the city to hold markets within the city limits.

A market building was opened on a new site in Eastgate Street in 1958. It was owned by the city council.

The degree of control necessary to effect the council's purposes as to the constitution and operation of the market was achieved by the grant of licences to stall holders. A licence was

granted for a specific trade and regulated the class of goods which could be sold from each stall.

The judge found that when the new market building was opened the council agreed with the traders who formerly traded in the market that the council would allocate licences to ensure that the balance of trade remained the same as it had been previously.

The council decided to grant a licence to the defendants (the sons of Mr Gery Williams) to occupy stall 41 and on June 30, 1978 a written licence was entered into between the council and the defendants.

By paragraph 3(o) of the licence, the licensee agreed: "to use the facilities for the sale storage and preparation of high class salads and not to make any change in or addition to the class

of goods sold from or stored upon or prepared on the facilities without the consent in writing of the city".

The judge said that No 41 had a bias towards salads but from time to time a large variety of different kinds of groceries was sold from the stall.

On February 4, 1985 the council gave the defendants notice to quit. Subsequently, there was a meeting of the council's public services committee attended by Mr Gery Williams on behalf of his sons. The defendants were required to produce a list of items they wished to sell from the stall.

In default of agreement, the notice to quit was to stand. The council rejected the defendants' list and submitted a final list which it was prepared to agree.

The judge held that Mr Gery Williams did agree the list. That was a matter of fact for the judge

and his determination concluded the point.

The question then arose as to the nature of the agreement. Was it a contract or was it a licence? The judge found it was a licence and that it was a licence to sell "high class salads" in paragraph 3(o). It was clearly the latter.

However, the defendants did not abide by the agreed list and on October 2, 1987 the council served a further notice to quit in respect of breaches of paragraph 3(o). It was on the basis of that notice that the judge's order for possession had been made.

On that basis his Lordship approached the question whether, as a matter of the law of market franchises, the council was entitled to impose terms upon a stallholder as to what goods should be sold from his stall.

The defendants contended that a franchisee had no power

to limit the class of goods to be sold from a stall whether in order to produce a balance of trade within the franchise market or to protect the trade of other stallholders or for any other reason unless the power was expressly conferred by the charter or statute creating the franchise (which was not the case here). Eastgate Market was a franchise market.

The land upon which Eastgate Market was held was the property of the council. *Prima facie* as common law a landowner, whether in fee or for some more limited interest, was entitled to exclude from a person who wished to have the privilege of occupying that land such consideration and such terms as he thought fit.

Thus, the landowner could fix a payment and, in the case of premises to be used for trading, could stipulate conditions as to the trade which might be conducted. Accordingly, the land-

owner could restrict the type of goods to be sold by a licensee.

The question in the present case was whether there was any rule of the law of market franchise which displaced the general law. There was not. One might accept that the franchisee must admit the public freely to the market to buy and sell. With their Lordships were dealing with here was the provision of a stall.

A franchisee was entitled to charge stallage if he provided stalls but there was no obligation upon him to provide stalls at all: *Attorney General v Chester Corporation* ([1952] Ch 586, 594).

The result was that at common law the owner of the stall was entitled to stipulate for such terms as he thought fit when granting a licence to occupy a stall. Therefore, on the findings of the judge the agreed list of items was incorporated in the

licence as identifying the high class salads there specified and was binding upon the defendants.

Other matters relied upon as invalidating paragraph 3(o) were the doctrine of restraint of trade, the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976. His Lordship did not think that the defendants had succeeded in demonstrating that the provisions of the licence were in any way invalidated by those matters.

Accordingly, since the defendants were in breach of the provisions of paragraph 3(o), the judge came to the right conclusion and the council was entitled to possession of stall 41.

Lord Justice Parker delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson agreed. Solicitors: Lutons, Gloucester; Mr Richard A. Cook, Gloucester.

Injunction requires reinstatement of landlords' parapet wall

Cadogan and Another v Muscat

Before Lord Justice Nourse and Mr Justice Ward [Judgment May 14]

The lowering of a parapet wall carried out by a tenant in flagrant breach of a negative covenant in his lease entitled the landlords to summary judgment against him under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

A mandatory injunction requiring the tenant to reinstate the brickwork was properly made. The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the tenant, Mrs Edith Muscat, from the judgment of Mr Michael Wheeler, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division, in June 1989 in favour of the landlords, Viscount Chelsea and Cadogan Estates Ltd.

Mr Paul de la Piquerie for the tenant; Mr Robert Lamb for the landlords.

LORD JUSTICE NOURSE said that the tenant had a 75-year lease of Nos 53 and 55 Cadogan, Chelsea, London due to expire in 2050. The lease contained a covenant "not at any time during the said term to cut or injure... any of the walls, timbers or roof of the demised premises and not to alter or permit to be altered the plan layout, height or elevation of the demised premises or the architectural appearance...".

In 1989 the tenant, to comply with the repairing covenant, was carrying out extensive refurbishment to the property. During the course of that work the landlords were approached by the tenant regarding the lowering of the parapet wall on

the front of the building so as to let more light into a top floor flat occupied by the tenant's daughter.

The correspondence that took place between the parties made it clear that the landlords would not agree to any proposal to reduce the height of the wall; it being considered that to do so would detract rather than enhance the facade of the property. The tenant, while the scaffolding for the repairs was in place, lowered the parapet wall by some nine inches. Clearly that step was one absolutely prohibited by the lease and by the landlords in correspondence regarding the matter. But the tenant declined to reinstate the wall even though that work could have been done while the scaffolding was still there.

Thus the landlords issued their writ claiming a mandatory injunction for reinstatement, applying for final judgment under Order 14.

Granting them an injunction the judge said: "The terms of the lease quite clearly prohibit this sort of operation. There are reasons why the estate would take the view it does and provided they are entitled to do so it is not for me to substitute some other view for theirs."

"It is perfectly true in one sense that this was a very minor alteration. Nevertheless, it was an alteration which was made behind the backs of the estate and after, in my view, the clearest possible warning that the estate would not permit the operation. That being so, it seems to me that I should make the order sought."

For the tenant, it was accepted that the judge's decision was one

of discretion and that to succeed it had to be shown that the judge had erred in principle or had exercised his discretion in a manner that was plainly wrong.

To do that two authorities were cited: *Shimoda Homes Ltd v Sandham* ([1971] 1 Ch 340) and *Sharp v Harrison* ([1922] 1 Ch 502). But in both those cases the plaintiffs were complaining of an act done by a defendant on his own land.

Mr de la Piquerie was unable to cite any case where the court had refused to grant a mandatory injunction against a tenant who had interfered with the structure of the demised property.

The fact that the tenant had breached a covenant in his lease regarding the structure of the premises was a very important consideration. The removal of one brick would not have led the court to grant an injunction.

But here three courses had been taken down for a length of some 12 feet. That was a considerable interference with the property and was not de minimis.

The judge was entitled to take the view that he had. It was a case of flagrant breach of covenant in a manner carried out subversively and in the face of a clear indication from the landlords that they were not prepared to consent. The judge was entitled to conclude that the tenant would not be able to make out any substantial defence at a trial.

Mr Justice Ward gave a concurring judgment. Solicitors: Muscat Walker Haynes; Brice Drougler & Co.

Sentence on unadmitted offences

Regina v Burfoot

Before Lord Justice Mustill, Mr Justice Waterhouse and Mr Justice Swinton Thomas [Judgment May 14]

A sentencing court had no jurisdiction to take into consideration offences not admitted by a defendant and which the defendant had not asked the court to take into consideration.

The Court of Appeal so stated, when allowing an appeal by Adrian Keith Burfoot and reducing to four years a total sentence of six years imprisonment imposed by Judge Hugh Williams, QC, on March 9, 1989 at Cardiff Crown Court on conviction on an indictment containing 25 counts of offences of, *inter alia*, burglary and theft.

Mr David W. Morgan, signed by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

MR JUSTICE WATERHOUSE said that when he first appeared at the crown court the defendant had pleaded guilty to an indictment containing six counts of burglaries of dwelling houses.

However, although apparently at one time he had signed a schedule compiled by the police during their investigations relating to some 600 further offences, he was not prepared to admit committing any of those additional offences.

After discussion, the indict-

ment was redrafted to include 19 charges relating to matters the defendant had allegedly admitted. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted.

After discussion as to whether the balance of the offences referred to in the schedule should be taken into consideration on the basis that the trial had been of specimen counts and the conviction by the jury carried with it the implication that the defendant had con-

Arbitrators cannot find on every point

Granges Aluminium AB v The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co Ltd

It was impracticable to require arbitrators to make a finding on every point that was put before them and the jurisdiction to order further detailed reasons under section 55(b) of the Arbitration Act 1979 should be exercised as sparingly as possible.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lloyd and Lord Justice Beldam) so held on May 11 when dismissing the appeal of Granges Aluminium AB against the dismissal by Mr Justice Steyn on March 14, 1990 of their application to require the arbitrator, Sir John May, to state

further reasons for his interim award of January 18, 1990 in their case against The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co Ltd.

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD said that the reasons the arbitrator had given as to the true construction of the warranty were amply sufficient for an appeal hearing by consent.

No other question of law arose to require further reasons but it might be that something would emerge which would require further reasons. It would then be open to the court to answer any question of law arising and to remit the case to the arbitrator for a further finding of fact. The court had been given that power by section 1(2)(b) of the 1979 Act.

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ON TOP 10

For the week ending May 12 1980 (excluding soap operas):

BBC 1	BBC 2
1 Eurovision Song Contest 10.18m	1 Assault on Precinct 13 6.68m
2 Brighton Hilton 9.42m	2 Murder in Cowles County 4.18m
3 News, Six O'Clock News (Sat) 8.22m	3 TV-32 3.13m
4 Joint Account 8.59m	4 Natural World 2.88m
5 Question of Sport 8.68m	5 A Very Peculiar Practice 2.74m
6 Their Life 8.44m	6 Too Close (Lassus) 2.65m
7 News and Weather (Sun 21.03) 8.37m	7 Troublesome 2.42m
8 Birds of a Feather 8.27m	8 Where the River Bends 2.24m
9 9 O'Clock News (Tues 21.03) 7.97m	9 TV-30 2.07m
10 The Morning Broom 7.98m	10 Forty Minutes 1.98m

ITV	Channel 4
1 Strictly It Lucky 10.35m	1 Crystal Maze 8.21m
2 The Bill (Thurs) 9.41m	2 On the Black Hill 8.13m
3 The Bill (Thurs) 9.15m	3 Rosewater 11.00m
4 Round Lunch Show 9.02m	4 Cheers 3.0m
5 Through the Keyhole 8.40m	4 Managers 2.48m
6 Just For Laughs 9.13m	6 Costly Show 2.49m
7 The Garden Path 8.08m	7 Wonder Years 2.49m
8 Surprised 8.08m	8 Land of the Giants 2.35m
9 Jeeves and Wooster 8.05m	9 Gardeners' Calendar (Fri 2.21) 2.35m
10 Persuasion 8.04m	10 Wallers 2.3m

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parentheses = the number of people in the audience at least once weekly)

BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.2m (7.5) TV-am: Good Morning Britain Mon to Fri 2.2m (12.6)

Source: Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

ACROSS

- 1 Britten War Requiem poet (7,4)
- 9 Paper folding art (7)
- 10 Slow brood music (3)
- 11 Indefinite number (3)
- 13 Docile (4)
- 16 Lower jaw front (4)
- 17 Twirl (6)
- 21 Additionally (4)
- 20 Run through (4)
- 21 Pampas cowboy (6)
- 22 Ardent (4)
- 23 Desire (4)
- 25 Blockhead (3)
- 26 Spurs (3)
- 29 Lion-like (7)
- 30 Modern architecture pioneer (2,9)

DOWN

- 2 Pariance (5)
- 3 Chafe (4)
- 4 Charles Lamb pen name (5)
- 5 Sole (4)
- 6 Hearing range (7)
- 7 Medieval astrologer/prophet (11)
- 8 Last Viceroy of India (11)
- 9 Perceive (6)
- 14 Individual self (3)
- 15 Fleet (6)
- 19 Coarse gravel (7)
- 20 Disseminate (3)
- 24 Uniform (5)
- 25 Norwegian capital (4)
- 26 Fat (4)
- 27 Damp rock growth (4)

Answers from page 24
CLEM
(b) To starve, pinch as
hunger does cognate with

Middle High German
 "Knecht" to pinch: "I cannot
 stand stones and turfs. What
 will he clean me and my
 followers? Aske him as he
 will clean us."
SOMBERKITE
 (A) A compound of phos-
 phate of lime and phosphate
 of alumina, found on the
 island of Somber in the
 Indian Ocean. Properties to be
 noted and properties prove it to be
 a new species, to which I
 have given the name
 "somberkite."
MALEMUTE
 (A) A large grey or black animal
 with white dog with a thick coat
 of hair, pointed ears, and a plumed
 tail curling over its back.
 It belongs to the spitz breed,
 which first developed in
 Alaska, from the same of
 the Eskimo people living on the
 Asiatic coast.

**By Raymond Keene,
Chess Correspondent**

This position is from the game King (White) — Frias (Black), WFW/City of London Corporation International 1990. This looks like a quiet position, but White has an immediate winning

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TELEVISION & RADIO

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BBC 1

- 6.00 Cee-fax
6.30 BBC Breakfast News presented by Nicholas Wood and Jill Dando 6.55 Regional news and weather
9.00 News and weather followed by Open Air. Viewers comment on yesterday's television
9.20 Gloria Live. Gloria Hunniford and her guests discuss the issues making the headlines
10.00 News and weather followed by Matchpoint (r)
10.25 Children's BBC presented by Simon Parkin begins with Playdays (r) 10.50 Barney (r)
10.55 Five to Eleven. John Craven recalls the British schoolchildren who travelled to the Philippines to see how Third World children live
11.00 News and weather followed by Open Air presented by Jayne Irving and Eamonn Holmes
12.00 News and weather followed by Daytime Live 12.55 Regional news and weather
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Heywood
1.30 Neighbours. (Cee-fax) 1.50 Matchpoint. General knowledge quiz presented by Angela Ripston
2.15 Film: Man of the Moment (1985, b/w) starring Norman Wisdom and Lana Morris. Typical Wisdom mix of slapstick and sentiment as he plays a Foreign Office clerk causing chaos at an international conference. Directed by John Paddy Carstairs. Northern

- Ireland: Open House 3.00-3.50 The Rockford Files 3.40 Cartoon Double Bill
3.50 Chucklevision. Paul and Barry try their skills as car mechanics (r) 4.05 Cee-fax. More animated adventures of the duck-billed platypus (r) 4.20 Simon and the Witch. The final episode (r) 4.35 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles Newsround. News for younger viewers 5.05 Expo. New series in which the chirpy Johnny Morris travels the world exploring museums. He starts his tour in Belgium's Tervuren Royal Museum of Central Africa. (Cee-fax) 5.35 Neighbours (r). (Cee-fax) Northern Ireland: Sportswide 5.40-6.00 Inside Ulster
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Moira Stuart and Peter Sissons. Weather
6.30 Regional news magazines. Northern Ireland. Neighbours
7.00 Style Trial. EastEnders actress Michelle Collins. Crystal Maze host Richard O'Brien and Craig Charles attempt to guess the lifestyles led by two thick-skinned mystery guests. (Cee-fax) 7.30 EastEnders. (Cee-fax)
8.00 To the Manor Born. Penelope Keith and Peter Bowles as aristocrats past and present in the cleverly observed comedy (r). (Cee-fax)
8.30 Black in Blue
● After last week's hour-long scene-stealer, Desmond Wilson's series on black and Asian recruits to the Metropolitan police settles into a crisp 30-minute format as we follow the chosen seven through Hendon Police

- College and eventually on to the boat. The premise behind the series is that prejudice from within as well as from outside ensures that the Mot remains overwhelmingly white and therefore unrepresentative of the population it serves. But tonight's episode is more concerned with the generational of training than the specific problems of blacks and Asians. All the same, there is an unspoken assumption that if training is tough, it is even tougher for those with black faces. Meanwhile viewers can start to place their bets on the two out of the seven who will not make it. (Crackle) 8.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michaela Buerk. Regional news and weather
8.30 Sportsnight: International Football. England's warm up for the World Cup against Denmark at Wembley, described by Barry Davies. Plus a look at England's next opponents, Uruguay. Northern Ireland: BBC/RUAS Debate 10.15 Ray
10.40 Film 90 with Barry Norman. Includes reviews of Music Box and The Whitechapel Road. Ireland: A Room With a View
11.10 Film: Steps and Son Ride Again (1979) starring Wilfrid Brambell, Diana Dors and Harry H. Corbett star in this somewhat crude comedy — hence the looseness of the showing — about the legendary rag-and-bone man. In order to pay off a crook, the rascals cash in on an Albert's life insurance. Directed by Peter Sykes. Northern Ireland: 11.05 Sportsnight
12.45am Weather. Northern Ireland 12.15

BBC 2

- 7.10 Open University: Public Place and Private Space. Ends at 7.35
8.00 News 8.15 Westminster
9.00 Daytime on Two: learning to spell 9.10 Making different types of documentaries 9.40 A-level Economics 10.00 Science for five to seven-year-olds 10.15 Different religious beliefs 10.40 Why some farmers in the United States are feeling the pinch 11.00 Living with animals 11.15 A Young Edinburgh boy moves to Milton Keynes 11.35 Fighting racism 11.55 How Charleval in Belgium is trying to re-build its economy 12.15 The work of the interior designer 12.35 Various ways people spend their money 12.55 How stress in the workplace costs Britain an estimated four billion pounds a year 1.20 The Adventures of Spot 1.25 What's inside? 1.40 A-level tests
2.00 News and weather followed by You and Me (r) 2.15 Sign Extra. An edition of the money-saving series Bazaar with sign-language and subtitles added (r) 2.40 Made by Men. The art of the bookbinder (r) 2.55 Travel Show Traveller. John Threlwell visits the book island of Kose (r)
3.00 News and weather followed by Westminster Live. Including Prime Minister's Question Time 3.50 News, regional news and weather
4.00 Stargate and Hunch. Busting cosmic and bodacious news from the 1970s, the late 1980s and the 1990s. David Gail. When Hunch is awarded on a burglary bust, Stargate is assigned a new partner. (r)
4.50 Notes in the Margins: Natural Movements. Authoress Rosalind Coward with a penetrating look at the significance of Britain's green revolution in the 1980s (r)

- 5.30 Gardeners' World. A report on container gardening and a preview of the National Garden Festival in Gateshead. Presented by Geoff Hamilton, Nigel Colborn, Anne Swirthinton and Diane Kemp (r)
6.00 Film: Bachelor Knight (1947, b/w) starring Cary Grant, Myrna Loy and Shirley Temple. Lightweight romantic comedy about a teenage girl who, despairing of the colour youth in her circle, sets her sights on an older man who is courting her sister. Directed by Irving Reis
7.35 Bilko (b/w). Phil Silvers as the sergeant-mogul meets his match this week when another sharp operator arrives in his patch (r)
8.00 Open Space: Payment is Overdue. New series of the access programme starts with a film made by the Pensioners' Rights Campaign which argues that all pensioners should have sufficient income so that retirement does not equal poverty. (Cee-fax)
8.30 Top Gear. The huge audience that this show draws must see something revealing about the British public. William Woollard reports from the Veteran Car Club's diamond jubilee rally at Stratford-upon-Avon. Tiff Needell tries rallying with top driver Pentti Aikio, and Chris Giffey tests a new Rover. Metro and Fiat Line
9.00 Tygo Road. Comedy set around the unpromising joke that an inner-city community centre has an inept yuppie working for it. This week he mixes up invitations to an exhibition. Kevin McNulty stars, and makes most of the laughs that are going (Cee-fax)
9.30 Present Imperfect
● The first in a series on people, each filmed over a period of 12 months, for whom life is a struggle. Stephen Cox, alias Piggy Fox, is a sheet metalworker and spare time drummer who dreams of becoming the

- the new Keith Moon. His background is unpromising: he has been a drug addict, alcoholic and mental patient. Hoping to put all that behind him he embarks on a marriage to Jackie, who brings his three children together with her five. But he is one of those maddening characters, all charm and no application, who keep threatening to turn over a new leaf only to return to the bad old ways. The job goes, the band breaks up and he is back on the booze. Even the tolerant Jackie is near the end of her patience. The story is told partly through commentary, partly through direct speech to the camera but mostly through that familiar character in television documentary, the fly on the wall. (Cee-fax)
10.30 Newsnight includes a report on the shifting balance of power and terror in the Middle East. King Hussein of Jordan is interviewed
11.15 The Late Show. Arts and media magazine
11.55 Weather
12.00 Open University: management decisions. Ends at 12.50am

ITV LONDON

- 6.00 TV-am
9.25 Cross Wits. Six clues, a keyboard, two celebrities and two crossword fanatics — Tam O'Connor and an anonymous chief reports two men seen dragging a child onto a common at dusk. (Crackle)
10.00 The Time... The Place... Ann Diamond chairs a topical discussion
10.40 The Morning Magazine series presented by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley
12.10 Rod, Jane and Freddy. For the young (r) 12.30 Home and Away
1.00 News at One with John Suchet
1.20 Thames News and weather 1.30 Coronation Street (r)
2.00 A Country Practice. More drama at the medical centre serving Australia's Wandin Valley community 2.30 Take the High Road. Scottish soap featuring the villagers of Glendoch
3.00 Comedians. Simon Pottier returns with a new series of the quiz in which contestants must connect the clues and link the letters 3.55 Thames News and weather 3.57 Families.
4.00 Oh! Mr Toad narrated by Ian Carmichael 4.20 Phoenix Hall. Drama serial set in a state hospital. (Crackle) 4.50 Scooby Doo. Cartoon adventures
5.10 Bookbusters. Bob Holmes with the general knowledge quiz for teenagers
5.40 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather
5.55 Thames Help. Jackie Sprackley with news of the Gingerbread association for lone parents
6.00 Home and Away (r)
6.30 Thames News and weather followed by Crimewatchers
7.00 Emmerdale. Topical bucolic soap which is in the Yorkshire Dales. (Crackle)
7.30 Thames Report. Business empire, and there are reports on this month's

- woodland wargame championship and on the threatened closure of the London Lesbian and Gay Centre in Islington
8.00 The Bill: Canby Fields. The lugubrious Chief Inspector Conway cannot afford to take risks when an anonymous chief reports two men seen dragging a child onto a common at dusk. (Crackle)
8.30 The Upper Hand. So-so American-derived sitcom about a middle-class housewife and her female boss with a man-eating mother
9.00 Chancer. History. Alas there is no Leslie Phillips this week to hit the famous bag business drama, as a death under a murky secret for our city slicker. (Crackle)
10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Trevor McDonald. Weather 10.30 Thames News and weather
10.35 Viewpoint 30.
● In 1989 an Israeli court sentenced to death John Demjanjuk, Ukrainian-born but long resident in the United States, for his part in the killing of thousands of victims of the Nazis in the Treblinka death camp in eastern Poland. Demjanjuk has always protested that he was never at Treblinka and this riveting documentary is inclined to believe him. With Demjanjuk's appeal finally imminent, the programme scrupulously sifts the existing evidence and adds some of its own. It suggests that Demjanjuk's was a case of mistaken identity and that the real Ivan the Terrible was probably someone quite different. Demjanjuk was fighting in the Red Army when he was captured by the Germans in 1942 and, according to the official version, recruited by them as a death camp guard. But it seems he may have been set up by the Soviet authorities, who have no love for Ukrainians, while the American Office of Special Investigations seems to have

been less than scrupulous in releasing evidence that could have helped Demjanjuk's defence



John Demjanjuk (10.35pm)

- 11.35 Film: A Cry in the Wilderness (1974) starring George Kennedy and Joanna Penner. A made-for-television piece of hysteria about a man who, after being bitten by a rabid skunk and fearing madness, chains himself to a beam to protect his family. Gordon Hessler directs with a nice touch of terror and suspense
1.00am Video View. Marcella Frostrup goes behind the scenes of Ghostbusters II, hears from Ted Danson about Dead, and checks out the rest of the latest video releases
1.30 Men. Steve finds out that father and son relationships can be complicated and full of insecurities. Followed by News headlines
2.30 Donahue. Phil Donahue hosts a discussion on husbands leaving their wives for younger women
3.30 Quiz Night. Pub and club quiz competition. Followed by News headlines
4.00 Entertainment UK. Entertainment news and events from around the country
5.00 (TNT) Morning News with Anne Leuchters. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 The Art of Landscape. A soothing combination of stunning images and beautiful music
6.30 The Channel Four Daily
9.25 Schools
12.00 The Parliament Programme presented by Sue Cameron
12.20 Business Daily
1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school learning series
2.00 Opinions: Below the Belt. Provocative documentary on dwarf actor David Rappaport, who gave up a successful acting career later in life to become a comedian. The Wizard and Twas, but whose life recently ended in tragedy (r)
2.30 Channel 4 Reading From York introduced by Brough Scott. Live coverage of the 2.35, 3.05, 3.40 and 4.10
4.30 River to the Sea. William G. Stewart hosts this quick-fire general knowledge quiz
5.00 The Lone Ranger (b/w). Creakingly enjoyable Western adventures
5.30 Speedo Fast Water Meet. The Senior's final, presented by Suzanne Daniels
6.00 Elvis: Good Rockin' Tonight. Michael St Gerard as a lookalike Elvis Presley in a time series about the early life and times of the King
6.30 The Cosby Show. Award-winning American sitcom starring Bill Cosby (r)
7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and Zohrab Dawudi (Crackle)

- 7.50 Comment followed by Weather
8.00 The first of six reports from the pretty Lancashire village of Waddington, which in an experiment mounted by Granada has been exposed before the rest of us to the shape of television in the age of deregulation. Not only were the villagers treated to a choice of 30 channels, as well as trials of wide screen and high definition, but they were invited to set up their own station. This proved the most popular viewing of the lot, with up to 95 per cent of the locals watching. Tonight's programme follows the launch of Waddington Village Television, with its enthusiastic young presenters, temporary studio on the stage of the Sunday school and items including keep it, cookery and thought for the day by the vicar. Speeded on its way by the village's namesake and MP, David

- Waddington, the new channel continued in a great tradition (older viewers will recall the debuts of ITV and BBC2) by breaking down on its opening night
8.30 Check Out. New series promising to show consumers how to fight back. Tonight, John Taylor reveals the tricks to children who school leavers. There is also a look at a windsurfer's battle against pollution. This time it's used condoms on the beach!
9.00 On the Other Side. Moving drama-documentary, starring Margaret Tyack, about a German mother who works many unmet letters to her children living in Britain in the Second World War. The letters recount her life in Hamburg, at the hand of the Nazis, revealing her thoughts and feelings at the time
10.00 Just for Laughs. Highlights from the Montreal Comedy Festival
10.30 Rock Steady featuring the Notting Hillbillies, Larry Kravitz, Albert Collins and Gary Moore
11.30 Road Dreams. Elliott Britton arrived in America for a fortnight's holiday in 1968, the day after Martin Luther King was assassinated. He returned to Britain 14 years later with a man of his travels. Tonight's journey is from Rhode Island to San Francisco
12.00 Cycling. Action from the Scottish Provident Pro-League
1.00am Cecilia. Cuban drama series about a beautiful girl pressured by her family to marry the glamorous world of the white aristocracy. With subtitles (r). Ends at 2.00

WORLD SERVICE

- FM Stereo and MW
5.00am Jaks 6.30 Simon Mayo 6.30 Simon Mayo 12.30 News
6.00 Newsweek 6.30 Newsweek 7.00 Newsweek 7.30 Newsweek 8.00 Newsweek 8.30 Newsweek 9.00 Newsweek 9.30 Newsweek 10.00 Newsweek 10.30 Newsweek 11.00 Newsweek 11.30 Newsweek 12.00 Newsweek 12.30 Newsweek 1.00 Newsweek 1.30 Newsweek 1.50 Newsweek 2.00 Newsweek 2.30 Newsweek 2.50 Newsweek 3.00 Newsweek 3.30 Newsweek 3.50 Newsweek 4.00 Newsweek 4.30 Newsweek 4.50 Newsweek 5.00 Newsweek 5.30 Newsweek 5.50 Newsweek 6.00 Newsweek 6.30 Newsweek 6.50 Newsweek 7.00 Newsweek 7.30 Newsweek 7.50 Newsweek 8.00 Newsweek 8.30 Newsweek 8.50 Newsweek 9.00 Newsweek 9.30 Newsweek 9.50 Newsweek 10.00 Newsweek 10.30 Newsweek 10.50 Newsweek 11.00 Newsweek 11.30 Newsweek 11.50 Newsweek 12.00 Newsweek 12.30 Newsweek 12.50 Newsweek 1.00 Newsweek 1.30 Newsweek 1.50 Newsweek 2.00 Newsweek 2.30 Newsweek 2.50 Newsweek 3.00 Newsweek 3.30 Newsweek 3.50 Newsweek 4.00 Newsweek 4.30 Newsweek 4.50 Newsweek 5.00 Newsweek 5.30 Newsweek 5.50 Newsweek 6.00 Newsweek 6.30 Newsweek 6.50 Newsweek 7.00 Newsweek 7.30 Newsweek 7.50 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Far from the madding adventure: Hammond Innes, the author whose thrillers are set in the wild places of the earth, walking through a Suffolk wood with his dog. Mr Innes has planted 1.5 million trees near his homes in Wales, the Wye Valley and at Kersey, Suffolk. His first book, *Wreckers Must Breathe*, published 50 years ago, is being relaunch

Wallace affair inquiry clears MoD officials

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

A MINISTRY OF Defence inquiry into the Colin Wallace black propaganda affair has found no *prima facie* evidence to suggest that individuals withheld documents from the Government. Ministers including Mrs Thatcher had originally denied knowledge of the "Clockwork Orange" operation in Parliament.

The report of the inquiry into the handling of documents relating to Mr Wallace's duties, by an unnamed senior official, was placed in the House of Commons library yesterday. It says that officials in general acted reasonably and that there is no need for any fundamental change in the way the ministry does its business. But it adds that there were "instances of questionable judgement".

Mrs Thatcher admitted to MPs in February that she and other ministers had been misled about the existence of a black propaganda operation in Ulster by security agencies. After repeated ministerial denials, officials later unearthed papers referring to the "Clock-

work Orange" operation when searching the archives for job application details.

These amounted to corroboration of the claimed involvement in psychological warfare operations by Mr Wallace, a former senior army information officer in Ulster, who was dismissed in 1975 for leaking a restricted document and who has claimed he was victimised. Mr David Calcutt, QC, is conducting a separate inquiry into Mr Wallace's dismissal.

The internal MoD inquiry report made available to MPs yesterday says the files relating to Mr Wallace's employment and duties in Northern Ireland were held separately from those dealing with "the procedural aspects of his case". Officials did not realise, says the report, that the personal file details were not complete.

There was a "break in continuity" when the handling of Mr Wallace's case was switched from the civilian management division to the Northern Ireland division within the MoD. The report

says: "It has not been possible to establish as a matter of certainty the previous whereabouts of the file on which the reference to Clockwork Orange was first found."

There was nothing at the time to make Clockwork Orange appear memorable to officials. The name meant little until 10 years later and they were not "complacent or dismissive on the matter," says the report.

But it adds that a "more perceptive scrutiny" would have brought the missing papers to light sooner.

Labour MPs were dismissive of the report last night. Mr Tam Dalyell, the MP for Linlithgow and one of those who has raised the Wallace case in the Commons, said: "I am livid at the way Parliament is treated. It is not as though this was a peripheral one-off inquiry. There have been endless questions and adjournment debates."

"What is revealed is how absolutely casual the Defence Department was in the face of parliamentary scrutiny."

Communism accused

Continued from page 1

Central Committee and its new parliamentary deputies and local councillors. If he were in charge, he says, he would ban it, but he claims already to have the agreement of the reform-minded Moscow City Council to show it in two of the largest and most central cinemas in the capital.

He is in two minds even about this. "I am both cheered and saddened," he says, "because it shows the weakness of our leadership that they no longer have the power to prevent people seeing such films even if they wanted to."

Moscow City Council's undertaking to show the film is no guarantee of course that it will be shown to a wider audience than saw it at its press preview yesterday.

Yet it has official credentials and was made jointly by the main Moscow film studios, Mosfilm, and a West German company. It has also been viewed, and not forbidden outright, by the Interior Minister, Mr Vadim Bakatin.

Govorukhin says he promised to show him the film first (because he had given permission for Soviet police to be filmed) and made a number of cuts at his request. Those cuts,

as enumerated by Govorukhin, illustrate what — even in its most enlightened and generous frame of mind — the Soviet establishment can still not bear. They included sequences which showed corruption and dishonesty in the Soviet police (mostly Soviet policemen emerge as pitiable, poorly equipped and poorly supported, and occasionally short-tempered, but not malicious and not corrupt). They also included all sequences, which originally formed a large part of the final section, showing the violent overthrow of the Ceausescus in Romania.

Despite these cuts, the message for the Soviet leader-

ship is unambiguous: the country is dangerously unstable, law and order are on the verge of breakdown, nationalist unrest is nothing more than popular insurgency and endemic criminality by another name. Soviet people have been deprived and downtrodden by their rulers to the extent that the Communist Party should be brought to trial.

Comparisons between the lives lived by police officers in the Soviet Union and in the United States and West Germany give the Soviet audience glimpses of just how far behind their country has fallen and how ruined and hopeless it appears to an outsider.

Mitterrand joins Jewish graves protest

From Susan MacDonnell, Paris
IN AN unprecedented move, President Mitterrand joined the tens of thousands of people who marched here, largely in silence, last night in protest against racism and the desecration of the Jewish cemetery at Carpentras, southern France, last week.

Alongside M Mitterrand marched the Prime Minister, M Michel Rocard, members of the Government and senior politicians from both sides of the political divide. Behind them came an

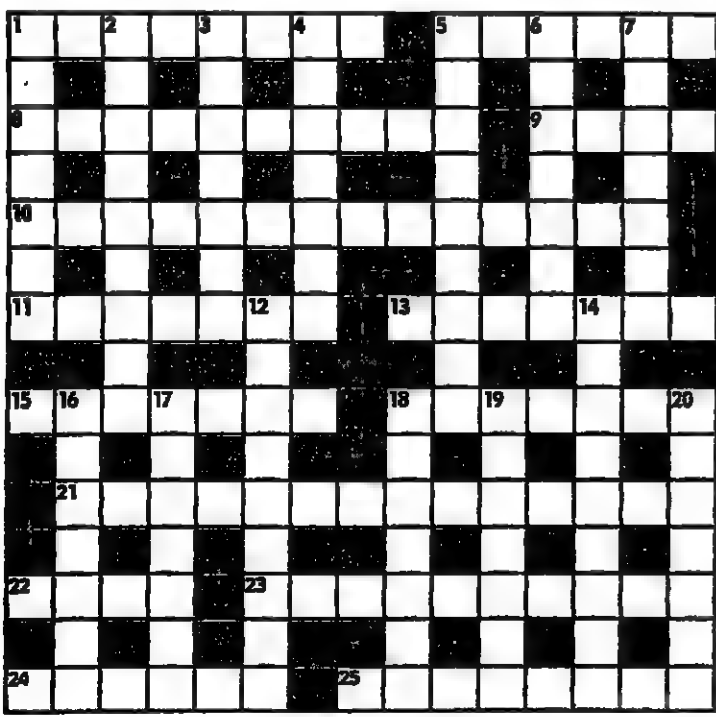
estimated 200,000 people and the hundreds of police who blocked off the route between the Place de la République and the Place de la Bastille. M Mitterrand was surrounded by the crowd as police tried without success to form a cordon. Although Paris has been the venue for many large protests seldom has it seen such a huge demonstration uniting people of different political and religious faiths.

Only a small number of demonstrators

interrupted proceedings by smashing the windows of a Paris restaurant where recently a group of neo-Nazis are said to have dined. Madame Simone Veil, a senior French politician who was interned in a Nazi concentration camp in the last war, described how she tried to stop them but was physically threatened.

At Clichy-sous-Bois, north of Paris, the Jewish cemetery was defaced on Sunday with swastikas daubed in red paint on some of the headstones.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,294



- ACROSS**
- 1 Remarkable fabrications, women's jumper (8)
 - 2 Burs, though poor, accepted no bribe to speak falsely (6)
 - 3 In France a very old-fashioned Queen — one who went too far (10)
 - 4 Tribe the Greek Old Testament briefly mentioned (4)
 - 5 Insecure links in the chain that divides America? (5,9)
 - 6 Undeterred by danger, perish on the barrier (2-3)
 - 7 Nickname for an assembly of Goan sailors (7)
 - 8 It gives the retired member a warm feeling (7)
 - 9 A little knowledge from source of some substance (7)
 - 10 Paid for geese at Tours for making this delicacy (4,2,4,4)
- DOWN**
- 11 Weakened, given a drink (7)
 - 12 Bowling set admit too many people (9)
 - 13 Sailorman died with a surprised look (3-4)
 - 14 Rebuild the Engineer's Depot (7)
 - 15 Device for making very large pies rise (9)
 - 16 In the forest I carry out the fighter's code (7)
 - 17 Turbulent priest receives no response (7)
 - 18 The range for the frequency (9)
 - 19 No democrat ordered such a series of limousines (9)
 - 20 Squeeze out the old journalists (7)
 - 21 A mandarin orange is a necessity when upset (7)
 - 22 Careless person, English or Slav (7)
 - 23 One who gets even the Arch-deacon into an awful rage (7)
 - 24 Feel regret about changing the side's balance (7)

Solution to Puzzle No 18,293

VASSAL ABATABLE
EARRINGS REVEALS
WITNESS APPEARS
PROFITABLE HILL
GUSTY ELEGANT
INSTANT OTTOMAN
WITNESS APPEARS
TWOSEIGHING
CRISIS REARMAMENT
ACTRESS SPIRITED
ELDORADO UNLESS

Complete crossword, page 22

WEATHER

A band of rain will cross the British Isles followed by brighter showery weather. England, Wales and Northern Ireland will start cloudy with outbreaks of rain. Southern and central England will have sunny spells. Wales, Northern Ireland and western England will have prolonged showers. North-east England and most of Scotland will start bright. Outlook: Broken cloud in the south, showers in the north.

ABROAD

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Algeria	22/22	S	100	clear
Alexandria	22/22	S	100	clear
Amman	22/22	S	100	clear
Baghdad	22/22	S	100	clear
Bombay	22/22	S	100	clear
Buenos Aires	22/22	S	100	clear
Calcutta	22/22	S	100	clear
Cairo	22/22	S	100	clear
Cardiff	22/22	S	100	clear
Chennai	22/22	S	100	clear
Cologne	22/22	S	100	clear
Copenhagen	22/22	S	100	clear
Dublin	22/22	S	100	clear
Edinburgh	22/22	S	100	clear
Geneva	22/22	S	100	clear
Hamburg	22/22	S	100	clear
Helsinki	22/22	S	100	clear
Jerusalem	22/22	S	100	clear
London	22/22	S	100	clear
Lyons	22/22	S	100	clear
Madrid	22/22	S	100	clear
Moscow	22/22	S	100	clear
Paris	22/22	S	100	clear
Perth	22/22	S	100	clear
Prague	22/22	S	100	clear
Rangoon	22/22	S	100	clear
Rome	22/22	S	100	clear
Sao Paulo	22/22	S	100	clear
Seoul	22/22	S	100	clear
Shanghai	22/22	S	100	clear
Singapore	22/22	S	100	clear
Sydney	22/22	S	100	clear
Taipei	22/22	S	100	clear
Tokyo	22/22	S	100	clear
Toronto	22/22	S	100	clear
Ulaanbaatar	22/22	S	100	clear
Warsaw	22/22	S	100	clear
Wellington	22/22	S	100	clear
Yokohama	22/22	S	100	clear

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Cardiff	22/22	S	100	clear
Edinburgh	22/22	S	100	clear
London	22/22	S	100	clear
Manchester	22/22	S	100	clear
Newcastle	22/22	S	100	clear
Nottingham	22/22	S	100	clear
Sheffield	22/22	S	100	clear
Sunderland	22/22	S	100	clear
Swansea	22/22	S	100	clear
Torquay	22/22	S	100	clear
Wrexham	22/22	S	100	clear

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?
By Philip Howard

- CLEM**
a. A well-worn
b. To starve
c. A garden game
- SOMBRERITE**
a. Rock-glass
b. A fast material
c. The middle sun
- MALENTINE**
a. A dumb slave
b. An Eskimo dog
c. The Egyptian phrase
- BOFFOLA**
a. A TV game bible
b. A loud laugh
c. Sexual procreancy

Answers on page 22

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24-hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

LONDON & SE traffic, roadworks
C. London (within N & S Circs.) 731
M-ways/roads M4-M1 732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T. 733
M-ways/roads Dartford T.-M23 734
M-ways/roads M23-M4 735
M25 London Orbital only 736

National traffic and roadworks
National motorways 737
West Country 738
Wales 739
Midlands 740
East Anglia 741
North-west England 742
North-east England 743
Scotland 744
Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 8 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).

LONDON

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 19C (65F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 57 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 7.5 hr. Sea, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1015.2 millibars, 29.53 in.

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Sunday: Highest day temp: Euston Sand, Dover, 20C (68F); lowest day temp: Tynemouth, 11C (52F); highest night temp: no appreciable rain; lowest night temp: Scarborough, 14.4F.

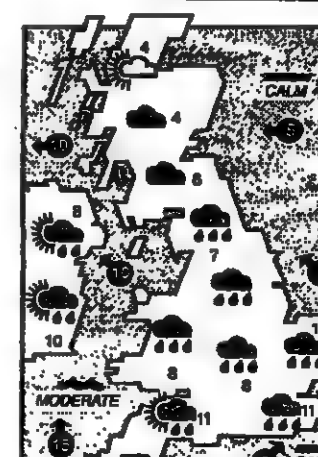
MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 19C (65F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 57 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 7.5 hr. Sea, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1015.2 millibars, 29.53 in.

GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 57 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 7.5 hr. Sea, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1015.2 millibars, 29.53 in.

AM



LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 5.45 am to 5.05 am
Edinburgh 5.15 pm to 4.55 am
Belfast 5.05 pm to 4.55 am
Perth 5.02 pm to 4.55 am

POLLEN COUNT

The pollen count for London and the South-east issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 5. Low. Forecast for today, low. For the next 24 hours call National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau: 0898 900429 (updated at midday).

YESTERDAY

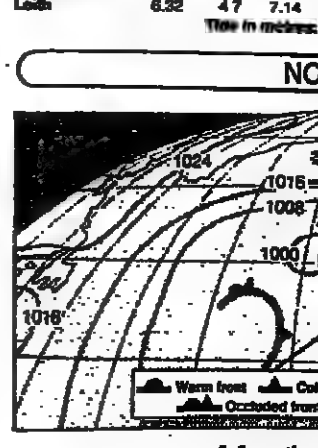
Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Belfast	19/19	S	100	clear
Birmingham	19/19	S	100	clear
Blackpool	17/17	S	100	clear
Bristol	15/15	S	100	clear
Cardiff	15/15	S	100	clear
Edinburgh	15/15	S	100	clear
Glasgow	15/15	S	100	clear

HIGH TIDES

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
London (M4)	5.51	6.5	5.57	6.5
Adventures	5.07	3.7	6.02	3.4
Avonmouth	11.02	10.8	11.17	10.7
Belfast	2.55	3.3	3.30	3.0
Cardiff	10.47	10.1	11.02	10.8
Dartford	9.44	4.6	10.12	4.7
Dover	2.33	5.7	2.59	5.9
Falmouth	9.14	4.6	9.32	4.5
Glasgow	4.32	4.2	4.38	4.1
Hull	3.37	3.5	3.44	3.5
Harwich	2.39	2.2	2.38	2.1
Highland	10.05	6.4	10.48	6.1
Sharncliffe	9.51	7.9	10.12	7.7
Swansea	10.13	2.1	10.52	2.2
Tees	6.32	4.7	7.14	4.6

Time in minutes: 1m-2.20m. Times are BST

NOON TODAY



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Tourist Rates		
Australia S	Bank	Bank
Australia S	20.64	21.07
Australia S	20.64	19.10
Australia S	60.20	56.30
Australia S	8.043	1.943
Australia S	10.37	10.37
Australia S	6.86	6.86
Australia S	9.72	9.72
Australia S	2.29	2.21
Australia S	2.68	2.78
Australia S	13.73	12.83
Australia S	1.086	1.015
Australia S	21.30	20.00
Australia S	2.72	2.56
Australia S	3.23	3.05
Australia S	11.28	10.58
Australia S	257	240
Australia S	5.40	4.80
Australia S	181	169
Australia S	10.55	9.95
Australia S	2.486	2.305
Australia S	4.935	4.035
Australia S	1.84	1.855
Australia S	24.50	17.50

WHO HAS MADE HOT NEWS IN DICTATION

WHO HAS MADE HOT NEWS IN DICTATION

Dealer is ordered to pay UK investors

THE Securities and Investments Board has obtained a High Court order requiring Vandersteen Associates, a Belgian futures dealer, to pay more than £214,000 into court for British investors.

The SIB also won a permanent injunction, restraining Vandersteen, which formerly operated without authorization under the Financial Services Act, from carrying on investment business. It is also banned from "cold-calling" — making unsolicited calls — and issuing unauthorized investment advertisements in England and Wales.

SIB first obtained interim injunctions against Vandersteen in February.

Imperial drop

Imperial Cold Storage & Supply Co, the South African food company, saw pre-tax profits fall from R33.6 million to R20.4 million (£4.6 million) in the six months to end-March. Earnings per share fell from 90.8 to 63.8 cents. The interim dividend is reduced from 18 to 14 cents.

EIT pays more

English and International Trust reported pre-tax revenue of £3.44 million (£1.90 million) for the year to April 4. Earnings per share climbed from 2.75p to 3.03p. There is a final dividend of 2.2p, making 3p (2.7p).

Borrie survey

Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, has commissioned a nationwide survey of 2,500 public houses to establish purchasing patterns of beer, wines, spirits and soft drinks.

Lloyds offer

Students and student nurses are being offered larger interest-free overdrafts by Lloyds Bank.

Mecca sale

Mecca Leisure Group has put its Character Hotels chain up for sale. A decision on the purchaser is expected to be made by June 25.

Barclays move

Barclays Bank is combining its commercial paper operations in the US into a new company, Barclays US Funding.

TEMPUS

Look East for platinum strength

PLATINUM is more precious than gold, and the respective investment vehicles more attractive, in the long-term, than their yellow cousins.

The latest authoritative review of the industry by Johnson Matthey, the precious metals group, suggests that 1990 will turn out to be the sixth successive year in which world demand outstrips supply (in 1989, the short-fall factor was 90,000 oz, down from 400,000 oz, in 1988) though the price range for 1990 is likely to be no more exciting than between \$470 and \$520 an ounce.

The investment fundamentals are, however, somewhat offset by fears that investment demand — the incidence of which can really put zip into the market, and in turn the shares — cannot be relied on in 1990 to the same extent as in previous years.

Western-world investment demand, largely generated from Japan, in the "small" category fell from 330,000 oz to 130,000 oz last year, and within the "large" category from 300,000 oz to 30,000 oz.

Platinum watchers will therefore have to look East with one eye to monitor Yen currency movements and Japanese buying habits for the real lead in 1990. With the other eye, they must look towards South Africa, where suggestions about possible nationalization of parts of the mining industry made by Mr Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress still disturb investors.

However, Rustenburg and Impala remain the more obvious platinum investments in the sector on prospective dividend yields of 5.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Platinum candidates should also include Johnson Matthey,

up 11p at 248p, though still nervous before June 14 figures in the wake of its profits warning, and Lonrho, at 228p, whose mining division in general, and platinum interests in particular, are playing an increasingly important role in its life.

Kunick

SINCE Mr Russell Smith, the chairman, arrived three years ago, Kunick has offered investors the improbable combination of old people's homes and fruit machines, with a few gory attractions for visitors, such as the London Dungeon, thrown in.

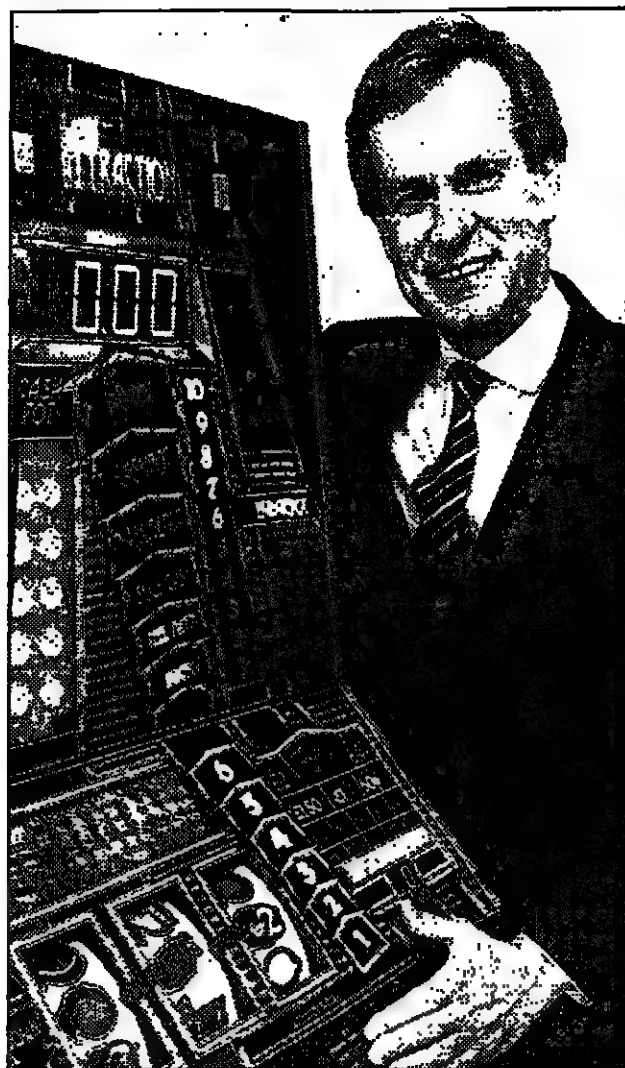
The idea was to use the cash flow from the amusement machines to develop new properties for the nursing homes side.

However, Mr Smith was blown off course a little last year when the opportunity arose to buy Bell Fruit. Kunick paid £87 million for Bell Fruit, although £31 million was recouped almost immediately from the disposal of the machine-manufacturing business to its management.

The purchase made Kunick one of Britain's top three suppliers, with 42,000 machines on hire to public houses and clubs. However, it also unbalanced the intended 50-50 split between amusements and nursing homes.

Pre-interest profits from machines in Britain jumped from £1.4 million to £6 million in the half-year to March, accounting for all the 140 per cent growth from £3.34 million to £8 million.

Whether earnings per share would have grown by the target 25 per cent to 2.38p had Kunick not capitalized £1.3 million of interest — com-



Interim jump: Russell Smith, chairman of Kunick

pared with £1.8 million in the whole of last year — is a moot point.

But the shares, up 2p at 58½p, are not particularly expensive on a prospective p/e ratio of under 10 with brokers expecting profits of £20.6 million and earnings of 6.1p in the full year.

MMEC

ANOTHER property development company has fallen from grace. Merchant Manufacturing Estate Company's descent has been steeper due to its former management's idea of counting

money — and spending it — before it reached the bank.

The problem centred on the Coxes Lock scheme in Surrey. MMEC accounted for a £1.2 million profit from the sale of 35 of its 43 flats, in 1988. The snag was only three had been built, the others had only exchanged contracts.

A year later, many are still incomplete, and the company has been forced to take a £900,000 write-off in its 1989 figures. MMEC's new management has since sacked the main contractor.

Elsewhere, the company is weighed down by the dozen development sites it bought in late 1988, at the top of the residential market. Only three — mainly old warehouses for conversion into flats — are under development. 68 flats lie unsold, along with eight idle developments, while interest charges mount.

This has produced a 1989 loss of £3.36 million, against a £3.13 million pre-tax profit. The provision for Coxes Lock, a £2.1 million general write-down and a £500,000 loss on a property in Dublin, have all been rolled into an exceptional charge of £3.75 million. Predictably, the final dividend (2p in 1988) has evaporated.

MMEC's main investors, Messrs Simon and Peter Southall, axed the board when the problems came to light and have stepped in themselves as chairman and managing director. At least they have faith in MMEC, as they have doubled their stake to 26 per cent.

MMEC's most worrying behaviour is a refusal to state the company's debts until the annual report is published. These could force it into refinancing. The shares are 15p, compared to the 1988 offer price of 93p, but remain distinctly speculative.

Philips chairman resigns

By Our European Business Correspondent

THE chairman of Philips, Mr Cor van der Klugt, has resigned after the collapse in first-quarter profits announced less than two weeks ago.

He will be succeeded by Mr Jan Timmer, formerly head of Polygram, Philips' record subsidiary, which he floated on the market last December. Mr Timmer, nicknamed Hurricane Gilbert, has a reputation of being a tough man-

ager. He was responsible for the turnaround of Philips' previously troubled consumer electronics division.

The Dutch stock market greeted the news with relief, Philips shares closing F12 up at F133.40 in Amsterdam.

Mr van der Klugt's resignation was prompted by bad first-quarter profits, down to F16 million (£2 million) from F123 million (£72 million),

and particularly the fact that they came as a surprise to the senior management itself.

Mr Wisse Dekker, chairman of the supervisory board, said: "Confidence in Philips has been damaged. That's the worst thing that can happen to a company. Drastic measures are needed to restore confidence."

Mr van der Klugt, aged 65, was due to retire next year.

Soviet payments coming through after complaints

THE Soviet authorities are working to solve the problem of tardy payment for goods which has given rise to complaints from Western exporters, according to Lord Trefgarne, the Trade Minister.

"I'm glad to say payments are now coming through," he said at the London launch of a British exhibition to be held in Kiev next month.

British ministers had raised about a dozen companies' complaints with the Soviet authorities, he added, and these were being resolved.

Lord Trefgarne said: "There are signs that the Soviet Union has been conscious of the problem and is working to put it right."

British government officials said the problem appeared to be largely administrative, as the central Soviet authorities had devolved responsibility for foreign trade to foreign trade groups and companies.

Some foreign trade bodies appeared keen to delay pay-

ments, but this was not Soviet government policy, and the authorities were taking steps to restore the country's credit rating by ensuring payments were made, the officials added.

Administrative changes and the parallel reorganization of the Soviet government structure were causing uncertainty and confusion among Western businessmen, Lord Trefgarne said.

Lord Trefgarne dismissed a Japanese estimate that those Soviet payments to Japanese firms more than three months overdue totalled more than \$500 million. The amounts of money involved were relatively small, he said, but declined to quantify them.

He also ruled out a joint approach by Western creditor countries to put pressure on Moscow. However, the matter was probably being looked at by international trade bodies such as the Berne Union of export credit insurers.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

THF close to £400m Crest hotels purchase

TRUSTHOUSE Forte is close to finalizing the estimated £400 million purchase of Crest, the 47-strong hotel chain, from Bass, the brewer, which put the group on the market at the end of February to concentrate on its Holiday Inns chain. Neither side would comment on suggestions that a deal was imminent, but City sources suggest it could come as early as this week.

Crest fits neatly with Posthouse, THF's chain of 39 hotels. Both are in the middle of the market and mainly located in Britain, but with virtually no geographical overlap because of an earlier policy of avoiding head-on competition. They would have just 1 per cent of the British hotel market after merger.

Freshfields in Frankfurt

FRESHFIELDS, the solicitors, are opening an office in Frankfurt, West Germany, staffed by German, English and French lawyers. The firm already has offices in Paris and Brussels. Dr Peter Opitz, a former banker, has been appointed the senior German lawyer. Managing partner will be Mr Julian Francis, a corporate finance partner in the London office.

East German link for Lep

LEP Group, the transport and property group, has extended its freight forwarding and distribution activities into East Germany in a joint venture with Deutrans, the state-owned transport operation. Lep-Lassen, in which Deutrans will have a minority stake, will be managed through Lep's West German business and have offices in 18 East German cities.

£4.4m Coats disposal

COATS Virella, the textiles group, has disposed of the energy equipment and special projects division of its Hermitage Precision Engineering subsidiary to a management buy-out company for a total of £4.4 million.

The assets were bought by Nobleman, a company formed by the management of Hermitage with the assistance of the Birmingham office of Lloyds Development Capital, with Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte acting as lead adviser to the management team from its Nottingham and Leeds offices. Of the total consideration, £3.9 million is payable on completion.

British Gas regions split

THE most significant change in the running of British Gas for more than 25 years has been published by Mr Robert Evans, chairman, involving the division of the company's 12 regions into 94 districts. General managers will be appointed to look after up to 250,000 customers in each district. The changes will be phased in over the next 18 months.

Jobs worry at Kidder

KIDDER Peabody, the US investment bank, is expected to dismiss more staff amid the downturn on Wall Street. The General Electric subsidiary is said to be close to dismissing up to 10 per cent of its present workforce, now 5,400. It dismissed 10 per cent last year. Kidder said yesterday that it had "no plans for widespread cutbacks."

Novalal steps up research

NOVALAL, the tree-cloning company that joined the USM in February, is acquiring for £400,000 the equipment and lease on one of Britain's most advanced plant development laboratories, at Silwood Park, Ascot, from BP Nutrition. It will be the focal point for Novalal's research in its three core technologies, plant tissue culture, continuous fermentation of plant cell suspension cultures and biotransformations.

Novalal also said that it is to conduct in-vitro trials on anticancer uses of indolizidine alkaloids — a group of compounds including castanoepermine — with Professor Pierre Guillou, of St Mary's Hospital Medical School, London.

EC directive may end 'green card' for drivers

From Peter Gifford, Brussels

THE "green card", used by motorists travelling in other European Community countries, may no longer be a requirement after trade ministers yesterday approved the EC's third directive on motor insurance liability.

The directive confirms that EC policies must provide third party cover in the event of an accident anywhere in the community.

At present, a green card is

still needed to extend comprehensive cover on the Continent.

The directive now requires insurers to provide third party cover anywhere in the EC.

British officials impatiently await more radical proposals, promised for later this year, which they hope will sweep existing directives away and offer a single licence allowing insurers to sell motor policies anywhere in the EC.

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM BANK OF SCOTLAND

Another record year from Britain's "most admired Bank."

*In a recent poll conducted by The Economist in conjunction with Loughborough University's department of Management Studies, Bank of Scotland was ranked as Britain's most admired bank. Clearly being admired is also good for business.

	1990	1989
Operating Profit	£215.0m	£178.4m
Pre-Tax Profit	£193.5m	£178.1m
Earnings Per 25p Ordinary Stock Unit	14.3p	13.8p
Dividend Per 25p Ordinary Stock Unit	4.55p	3.8p
Advances	£14,364m	£10,706m
Capital Resources	£1,538m	£1,279m

□ With Operating Profit up 21%, Bank of Scotland reinforces its position as one of Britain's most successful financial institutions.

□ Net ordinary dividend for the year increased by 20% to 4.55 pence per 25p Ordinary Stock unit.

□ Increased productivity, with greater volumes of business being processed through the same infrastructure, has reduced the operating expenses/income ratio from 56% to 53%.

□ Bank of Scotland's aim is to deliver a very professional service to its customers and continuing growth for long term investors.

BANK OF SCOTLAND
A FRIEND FOR LIFE

For a copy of the Bank's Annual Report contact the Public Affairs Department, Bank of Scotland, PO Box 725, Orchard Brae House, 30 Queensferry Road, Edinburgh EH4 2UH. Telephone 031 343 7070

Turning point for Germany as Daimler-Benz blossoms

By Wolfgang Münch, European Business Correspondent

IN THE days of Detroit domination, what was good for General Motors was good for the United States, or so the saying goes. The same now appears to hold true for Daimler-Benz and West Germany.

Few companies and their chief executives can match the pre-eminence of Daimler-Benz, West Germany's flagship conglomerate, and Herr Edzard Reuter, its chief executive.

Herr Reuter, like many German bankers and finance directors, is on the verge of shedding Angst.

German Angst, in a financial sense, was, for example, expressed in the 60-year-old ban on futures trading until the end of last year.

But with the prospect of monetary union and reunification, a good deal of optimism has returned and so too, it appears, has the long-lost concept of "future."

Future Angst may also have been the reason behind West Germany's high propensity to save — for when things get bad — and its companies' cautious methods of accounting, as evidenced by unusually large hidden reserves — for when things get really bad. Today, things are looking really bad.

In the early- to mid-1980s, when Herr Reuter was Daimler-Benz's finance director, he made a habit of accumulating massive hidden reserves.

This created an image of slow and steady growth, when in fact, growth was advancing at a rather more substantial rate for most of the decade.

But now the situation is different. The company's annual results, due today, will show the strongest rise in net



Edzard Reuter: ready to shed West German Angst

profits ever witnessed in West German corporate history.

Net earnings are expected to rise to almost DM7 billion (£2.5 billion), after DM1.7 billion last time, as a result of a most extraordinary item. But operating profits are expected to fall.

The extraordinary credit consists of a revaluation of pension liabilities and depreciation write-offs to the tune of about DM5 billion.

Daimler-Benz says this will only bring it in line with international practice before the planned listing of its shares in London and Tokyo.

While few would argue that the change of accounting prac-

tice is worrying, it nevertheless gives an indication of some of the strains facing the company.

Mercedes-Benz, the car and truck maker and the company's largest and most profitable subsidiary, is expected to have suffered a fall in operating profits from DM1.4 billion in 1988 to less than DM1 billion last year.

This follows increasing pressure in the US from a move up-market by the Japanese and a fall in the dollar. There were also problems in the West German domestic market and lower sales of diesel cars. Last year, the company was criticized over

its takeover of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the aircraft manufacturer, which is not expected to contribute to profits for some time.

Although Deutsche Airbus wants the European aircraft consortium to operate profitably, Airbus's change of status into a public limited company remains many years away — even if the so far reluctant French partners begin to co-operate.

AEG, Daimler-Benz's struggling electronics subsidiary, is not making profits either. There is additional uncertainty over the recent \$1.15 billion lawsuit filed by General Electric of the United States against Daimler over its alliance with United Technologies, one of GE's competitors.

This alliance allegedly contravenes an agreement between Daimler, MTU subsidiary and GE over the development of high-thrust aero engines.

With all these problems, it is paramount that Mercedes-Benz, Daimler's core business, continues to grow, which would allow Daimler's diversifications to be digested and justified, if only in the long term.

But there are fears that the company, keen to play at the top of the world's premier corporate league, may have grown too fast.

But then, of course, if things are bad for Daimler, they may be bad for Germany as a whole.

The country is also in something of a takeover mood, and about to revalue its national accounts, thereby exhibiting the "un-German" values of corporate machismo, risk-taking, diversification and growth for the sake of it.

Gloom deepens as receivers move in at building firms

By Angela Mackay

GLOOM permeated the housing sector after lenders called in receivers at Federated Housing and Stanley Miller Holdings.

Federated, a specialist builder for the first-time home buyer, based in Kent and Surrey, lost a month-long battle to sort out its finances when Barclays Bank refused to support the group. Spicer & Oppenheim has been appointed administrative receiver.

Mr Nick Lyle, the receiver, said the company had total debts of just more than £20 million. He said there had been some inquiries from purchasers interested in buying assets. A main cause of Federated's problem was the company's joint venture with McAlpine to build 200 houses at Cheam, Surrey. It is likely that McAlpine will be forced to assume responsibility for the project under the terms of the agreement. Federated shares were suspended at 4½p last month.

Stanley Miller, the building contractor based in Newcastle, had receivers appointed late yesterday, hours after Mr Harry Midgley, the managing director, issued an optimistic statement about the sale of the business to two parties.

A group of banks, led by National Westminster, appointed Ernst & Young as receiver after negotiations to sell the business broke down.

Miller's shares were suspended this month at 20p. They fell sharply from 200p after a profits warning was issued in January.

Meanwhile, Merchant Manufactory Estate Company, a USM-quoted property developer, reported a loss of £3.36 million for 1989, against a pre-tax profit of £3.13 million the year before. The company, previously run by Mr Paul de Savary, admitted to "judgemental errors" in its previous accounting methods which had inflated profits by £1.2 million from unsold flats.

Mr de Savary, half-brother of Mr Peter de Savary, the entrepreneur, resigned from MMEC in November. The new management has since dismissed its main contractor and started to sell its development properties at a loss. MMEC's shares have fallen 84 per cent to 15p since they came to the market in 1988.

One bright spot in the market was Anglia Secure Homes, where an extraordinary meeting passed a resolution which shored up the group's finances. Commercial Union will buy 49.9 per cent of Haven Services, a developer of advanced care centres. Anglia will issue Commercial 1 million new ordinary shares at 95p a share and make a one-for-two rights issue at 70p a share.

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SIB gives details of payouts on failures

By Lindsay Cook
Family Money Editor

THE Securities and Investments Board has published details of what compensation bills insurance companies and building societies could face when they join the investors' compensation scheme.

The insurance companies and other members of the Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organization will pay compensation in the event of a failure of one of their own members up to £27 million. An insurance policy has been taken out by the scheme to cover any investment losses over £25 million so other regulators will never have to pay out for Lauro members.

However, Lauro members would have to pay out 28 per cent of any losses above other regulators' compensation limits. Should a company regulated by SIB or the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers fail, taking more than £5 million of investors' money with it, then Lauro and other regulators would be called upon.

Lauro members would pay 28 per cent of the loss between £5 million and £25 million.

Members of the Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association would foot the first £19 million of members' losses and pay 20 per cent towards other losses.

The Investment Management Regulatory Organization would pay up to £18 million and 18 per cent of outside losses. The Securities Association will pay the first £46 million and 47 per cent.

Greenbank's profits leap 131% to £7m

PRE-TAX profits at Walker Greenbank, the wallcoverings to healthcare and signs group which has seen extensive changes and a series of disposals, surged by 131 per cent to £7.12 million in the 53 weeks to February 3.

Group turnover grew by 7.2 per cent to £127.3 million. Earnings per share jumped by 112 per cent to 5.1p, and the final dividend is improved to 1.75p (1.25p), making 2.75p (2.25p) for the year.

COMMENT

Electricity generators: should Sid be told?

Wider share ownership is a concept which the City embraces in theory but which it finds distinctly unattractive and, more importantly, unprofitable in practice. The experience of dealing with the aftermath of the water authorities' privatization and the sorry performance of the shares since they hit the market, has merely hardened the view that, while Sid is great for politics, he is poor for business.

In the face of that, there are distinct signs that a campaign is beginning to persuade the Government, through its broking adviser, James Capel, that while it might just be tolerable to load the shares in the dozen distributors with perks and sell them to the private investor, the two generators are a different matter.

Soundings are now being taken to establish whether the generators should be sold by tender, a method of sale which de-selects the unsophisticated investor and tends to put the shares in the hands of investors who will hang on to them. Given that it will be difficult to provide incentives to buyers of shares in the generators, that is a reasonable avenue to explore.

However, no decisions have been taken and none are likely, especially given the tangled politics of privatization, for months. By the time the generators are sold in early 1991, the next general election will be within sight and the Government will not want to risk the charge of "selling cheaply to its friends in the City." At the same time, it does not want an army of Sids sitting on losses. James Capel will earn its corn if it manages to come up with the right answer.

Luxury of top Marks

There could be a wearying inevitability about another set of excellent results from Marks and Spencer, but this year's announcement arrived on a day when retail sales were seen to be climbing again and City forecasts were largely wrong-footed, all staying below the £600 million level while the retailer came in with an increase from £529.0 million to £604.2 million.

Forecasts for the current year range between £655 million and £675 million pre-tax. With the shares up 4½p at 202½p, they sell on a deserved premium rating of 12.7 times prospective.

Lord Rayner, the chairman, seldom gives away much about current-year trading, but he relaxed sufficiently to enthuse about the effect on this year's

profits of the unseasonable weather and the Easter trading period, absent in the previous financial year. That month, the high street as a whole saw a 1 per cent rise in retail sales in April, after March's 1.8 per cent drop.

Marks had the unexpected benefit of pension charges almost £7 million lower and a sharp reduction in borrowings which saw interest costs fall from £21.6 million to £8.8 million. The group ended the financial year with gearing of just 16.6 per cent, even including its burgeoning financial activities. Unimaginable luxury in the retailing sector.

Britain remains the engine room; gross operating margins edged ahead by half a per cent, while information technology will bring further benefits as it is increasingly introduced into food stores. But Canada remains a disaster, while Brooks Brothers in the US is still well below its full potential.

Valuing valuation

Five years ago, chief executives believed their job was to increase a company's earnings per share and that the share price was not their concern. But attitudes are beginning to change in the wake of the acceleration of takeover bids, the rise of corporate raiders and the low rating of British companies' shares compared to potential foreign predators.

A survey of 200 quoted companies for plc U.K., a new publication by 3i, the development capital and buyout specialist, shows that more than four in five are much more concerned about their stock market valuation. Most still believe this is essentially determined by earnings per share growth, but a minority see a move away from pure earnings valuation.

They are not happy about it. Most appear to see themselves under the thumb of institutional investors and investment analysts — who take far too short a view. But the managers are learning to live with it. According to 3i, who have a benign vested interest, shareholder value will be the concept of the decade, leading to re-examination of previous acquisitions and lots of unbundling, divestment and concentration on core activities.

However, when asked how they thought they could best increase their undervalued share price, most finance directors pinpointed acquisitions and, after that, talking to investment analysts. More promisingly, from the investors' point of view, dividend policy also rated highly.

Polly Peck sells ships for £141m

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

A CONSORTIUM of Norwegian companies has bought nine refrigerated cargo vessels from Polly Peck International for £141.5 million in cash.

Mr Asil Nadir's company took advantage of a healthier market for ship sales and expects the deal to cut its high gearing by about 20 per cent.

The ships, employed by Del Monte, a Polly Peck subsidiary, as part of its fresh fruit operations, will be chartered back for 10 years to maintain the operational strength of the Del Monte-owned fleet which consists of more than 30 vessels.

The Norwegian consortium was led by Kvaerner and Hafslund Nymcomet with an investment group put together by Norse Partners.

Polly Peck confirmed that the sale proceeds would be used to reduce group debt, which, at the time of its £557 million acquisition of Del Monte last year, approached 100 per cent of shareholders' funds.

In January, the group also completed a £68.7 million deal for a controlling stake in Sansui, the loss-making Japanese electronics group.

Polly Peck said the latest deal would probably reduce gearing to 75 per cent and rein back the price earnings ratio from 12 to 9.



Chairman Asil Nadir, chairman of Polly Peck, will use the sales to cut gearing

The Guinness Trial

Lyons 'told DTI of call to gag Roux'

SIR Jack Lyons, the financier, was pressed to use his influence to gag Mr Olivier Roux, the Guinness finance director, and prevent him talking about transactions made during the bid for Distillers, a court was told yesterday.

Sir Jack, when interviewed by government inspectors investigating the 1986 takeover, had told them that Mr Tom Ward, a former Guinness director, had wanted him to "curtail Olivier Roux talking too much", and had claimed that it would be in the interests of Mr Roux and Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chief executive, if Sir Jack got Mr Roux to "keep his mouth shut".

In transcripts of the interviews with Department of Trade and Industry inspectors read to Southwark Crown Court, Sir Jack said that he refused and contacted Mr Roux, who told him that

he had already given the facts to Sir David Napley, Guinness's then lawyer.

The court has heard that Sir Jack was a freelance advisor to the management consultancy Bain and Co, which employed Mr Roux, although he was seconded to Guinness.

Sir Jack told the inspectors that Mr Ward had telephoned him on December 8, 1986, seven days after the launch of the investigation.

"Ward was very concerned on the telephone that I should use my influence at Bain to curtail Olivier Roux talking too much," Sir Jack told the DTI.

He had told Mr Ward that he did not believe he would have any influence even if he were prepared to do so.

Sir Jack told the inspectors he received a £2.25 million fee from Guinness. He also told the DTI that he borrowed £3

million during the bid to buy 800,000 Guinness shares.

Asked if he had been pressurized by Mr Saunders into buying the shares, Sir Jack replied: "He is a high-pitch salesman. Let's face it, his encouragement is pressure. It's the same thing."

"And with the expression of optimism it looked to me as if this was going to be a very good investment."

Mr Saunders, aged 54; Gerald Ronson, head of Heron Corporation; Anthony Parnes, aged 44, a stockbroker; and Sir Jack, variously deny 24 charges, including theft, false accounting, and breaches of the Companies Act.

It is alleged that an illegal share support operation was staged to ensure victory for Guinness's bid for Distillers. The trial, which reached its 50th day yesterday, continues.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Spruced-up for Annabel

TRADING volumes, still only a fraction of what they were before the 1987 stock market crash, will take on a special significance today since as much as £100,000 could be riding on the back of them. In short, the City will be doing its bit to support Thames Television Day, which will culminate in a 27-hour broadcast of charitable fund raising activities from all over Britain on Thames Television on May 27 and 28. About 40 securities firms have each offered to stump up a penny for every 50 shares they trade, and an additional penny for every £1,000 of gilts. "When the City last did something like this, two years ago, we raised more than £100,000, but volumes were much higher then," says Gill Ackers, from the Stock Exchange. Informed sources tell me that, regardless of volume levels, the smell of after-shave is likely to be particularly pungent — and Hermes ties omnipresent — on the dealing floors at James Capel, Salomon Brothers, Shearson, Warburg and Sanyo since those are the floors that one-time model Annabel Giles, ex-wife of pop star Midge Ure, will be touring, with a Thames camera crew in hot pursuit.

Tale of two Fields

RANDALL Fields, beloved husband of the queen of cookies, Debbie, might not be so attached to the Holborn store bearing his wife's name as we suggested in "Tales of Old Holborn" on April 12. It

was not he who was a graduate of the nearby Polytechnic of Central London, but Randolph Fields, a well known commercial lawyer, who has nothing whatever to do with the cookie shop in question, nor any other such emporium. Our confusion arises from the fact that both the Mr Fields have been known as Randy, but Randolph is married to another lawyer, Fiona, rather than to Debbie. Our apologies to all concerned.

● SIGN in the window of a maternity shop in Exeter: "We carry everything but the baby."

Settling in

ENJOYING a new way of life in the sun are two stalwarts of the Stock Exchange settlements department, Mick Mercer, one-time settlements director at Hoare Govett, and John Simmonds, ex-head of administration at James Capel. The pair have been retained jointly by the Stock Exchange and the Central Bank of Malta to advise on the

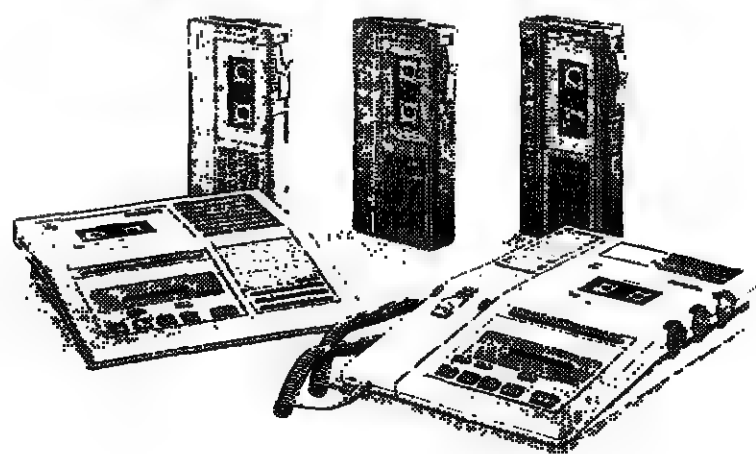
formation, later this year, of the Malta Stock Exchange. "I spend most of my time in Malta, while John, who still works two days a week as a consultant for James Capel, endeavours to keep me on the right lines from his base in the UK," says Mercer, aged 56. Both men are past chairmen of the Stock Exchange Office Managers Association and, following their involvement with the proposed Malta exchange, have been in great demand as a double act in a number of other emerging financial centres. "We are getting quite a few offers to help establish stock exchanges in Eastern Europe, from Governments or central banks," says Mercer. "Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia have already announced that they are setting up exchanges and Bulgaria is now considering it." As for Malta, he reports that they already have a building, that a Bill will be going before parliament there in five weeks time and that the Exchange should be operational within five months.

Back to square one

THE problem with being a non-executive chairman of a company which needs turning round, is that eventually you work yourself out of a job. After 10 years as a director of the corporate finance side of Barclays Merchant Bank, Brian Cox took the chair at a number of former clients, including East Lanes Paper, Ashley Industrial Trust and the private Carlton Hotels (Bournemouth). But one by one, his charges fell victim to bids. The last to go was Camford Engineering, the car

Carol Leonard

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No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Scott & New (aa)	Breweries	1.00
2	Stc (aa)	Electronics	1.00
3	Stc (aa)	Electronics	1.00
4	Brenthwaite	Industrials A-D	1.00
5	Whitbread 'A' (aa)	Breweries	1.00
6	Entecopy	Industrials E-K	1.00
7	Hammerson	Property	1.00
8	Cable Wireless (aa)	Electronics	1.00
9	Barclays (aa)	Banks/Discount	1.00
10	Charter Coms	Industrials A-D	1.00
11	Aus New Z	Banks/Discount	1.00
12	THORNEMI (aa)	Electronics	1.00
13	BAT (aa)	Tobacco	1.00
14	EMAP	Newspapers/Pub	1.00
15	Cookson (aa)	Industrials A-D	1.00
16	Nat West (aa)	Banks/Discount	1.00
17	Heywood Williams	Building/Roads	1.00
18	Berkley Gp	Building/Roads	1.00
19	Rothmans 'B' (aa)	Tobacco	1.00
20	Reed Int (aa)	Newspapers/Pub	1.00
21	GECC (aa)	Electronics	1.00
22	British Gas (aa)	Oil/Gas	1.00
23	Greiner	Industrials E-K	1.00
24	Uthmaniyah (aa)	Oil/Gas	1.00
25	Kleinwort Benson	Banks/Discount	1.00
26	N-Swift	Industrials L-R	1.00
27	Wessex Water	Water	1.00
28	Color Gp	Oil/Gas	1.00
29	Johnston	Industrials E-K	1.00
30	Taylor Woodrow (aa)	Building/Roads	1.00
31	Ladbroke (aa)	Hotels/Caterers	1.00
32	Sema Gp	Electronics	1.00
33	Calsonic	Transport	1.00
34	Lower Group	Paper/Print/Adv	1.00
35	Groveport Sec	Industrials E-K	1.00
36	P & O Dtd (aa)	Transport	1.00
37	Delta	Electronics	1.00
38	Mind	Electronics	1.00
39	Boots (aa)	Industrials A-D	1.00
40	Unilever	Electronics	1.00
41	BET Ord (aa)	Industrials A-D	1.00
42	Moulin (John)	Building/Roads	1.00
43	Westpac	Banks/Discount	1.00
44	Times Newspapers Ltd.	Daily Total	1.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

The £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize was won yesterday by Mr Darryl Pooley, of Deepcut in Surrey.

BRITISH FUNDS

1980 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1980	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1980	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1980	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

UNDATED

1980	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

INDEX-LINKED

1980	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

1980	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

ELECTRICALS

1980	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Strong technical advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end May 25. Contango day May 29. Settlement day June 4. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 28).

BREWERIES

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

BUILDING, ROADS

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

DRAPEY, STORES

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FINANCE, LAND

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FOODS

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

HOTELS, CATERERS

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

L-R

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

S-Z

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

INSURANCE

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

LEISURE

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

MINING

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

OILS, GAS

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

PROPERTY

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

SHOES, LEATHER

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TEXTILES

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TOBACCO

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TRANSPORT

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

WATER

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Portfolio PLATINUM

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OVERSEAS TRADERS

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

PROPERTY

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

SHOES, LEATHER

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TEXTILES

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TOBACCO

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TRANSPORT

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

WATER

1980	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	P/E
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

EX DIVIDEND

Ex dividend is Ex 30 b. Forecast dividend is interim payment passed. Price at suspension of dividend and yield exclude a special payment. P/E-ratios figures are Forecast earnings. Ex rights is Ex 30 b. No significant data.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

ax compared with 1985 was up at 87.5 (day's

SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Age	Class	1 month	2 month
340	1.6805-1.6815	1.01-0.99pr	2.78-2.76pr

329	1.9737-1.9774	0.27-0.21pr	0.63-0.47pr	Cyprus
399	3.1030-3.1066	1½-1¼pr	5-4½pr	Finland
32	57.10-57.31	31-20pr	81-63pr	Greece

905	10.5435-10.5885	4 1/4-3 1/2pr	1 1/4-1 1/2pr	Hong Kong
935	1.0314-1.0324	37-32pr	96-87pr	India rupee
998	2.7653-2.7698	1 1/4-1 1/2pr	4 1/4-4 1/2pr	Kuwait dinar

49	244 43-245.41	13-5pr	32-58ds	Malaysia
87	173.09-173.61	12-4pr	34-21pr	Mexico
88	2032 14-2035.88	5-3pr	16-12pr	New Zealand

59	10.7474-10.7708	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr	Saudi A
59	9.3117-9.3256	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr	Singapo
59	10.0848-10.1178	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr	S Africa

79	256.78-257.10	11%-11%pr	5-4%pr	S Africa
45	19.42-19.45	11%-11%pr	31%-29%pr	UAE d

23 4-24/71 223507 14-15 apr 31-31 apr Lloyd's
to da. Exel an

DOLLAR SPOT RATES			
10-1-83	Denmark	6.2685-6.2735	Italy

5-1.8505	W Germany	1.8448-1.8455	Belgium
0-2.8950	Switzerland	1.3965-1.3972	Hong Kong
1-1.3108	Netherlands	1.8445-1.8495	Portugal

0-1.1750	France	5.5300-5.5350	Spain
5-8.0085	Japan	152.78-152.88	Austria
5-8.3955			

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank

MONEY MARKETS

Rank 15 France Has 15% **EURO MONEY**

12 Week fixed: 14 1/2
w)
mth - 14 1/2

3 min - 141°C
1" x 1 min: 141°C - 141°C
141°C - 141°C - 141°C - 141°C

Cell: 9'-8'.

15-14¹¹ 22 3 mph: 15¹⁰-15¹¹
15¹²-15¹³ 12 mph: 15¹⁰-15¹¹

GOLD BULLION
Open: \$367.25-367.75 Ck

GOLD COINS (

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 mlt: 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$

574-1378 12 mos: 1574-1578
Finance. Make-up day: April
 American Express: \$375.0
 New Sovereigns: \$88.50-
 Old Sovereigns: \$88.50-8

PRECIOUS
Platinum pm fix: \$485.75

Spot Silver: \$5.08-5.10 (E)

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTU

	Open	High
Previous open interest 24075		
2235.0	2252.0	8217

Three month ECU
Feb 85 223.50

2278.0	2294.0	1054	89.35	89.55
Previous open interest 168821			89.47	89.52
US Treasury Bond				

84.78	85.03	1985	Jun 90	91-28	92-17
85.04	85.11	73059	Long Glt			
Previous open interest 35100			Jun 90		81-10	81-25

91.50	91.50	1547	Japanese Govt Bond
91.53	91.54	1587	Jun 90 -- 95.50 95.55

Previous Open Interest 7/7/98			German Govt Bond		
91.89	91.89	3150	Jun 90	83.70	83.90
91.22	91.30	7380	Sep 90	83.50	83.50

COMMODITIES

ON FOX LONDON METAL EX

	Official prices/volume previous d		
	(2/1986)	Cost	1 m
Mar 850-946			
May 963-961			

Jul 982-978	Copper Gals A	1690.0-1695.0	1527.0
Vol 11093	Lead	405.00-405.00	405.00
AMT Exports			

Jan 673-671	Zinc Spec HP	1810.0-1815.0	1715.0
Mar 686-685	Tin	6480-6490	6550

May 704-888	Aluminum H ⁺	1532.0-1534.0	1554.0
Vol 330	Nickel ⁺	8825-8850	887
C. C. Crampton			

Vol: 3035
Mar 313.8-12.8
May 312.4-11.0

Aug 311.4-08.0	FUTURES (1/10)	Av'ge fatstoc
AIN FUTURES	Line Pkg Contract	

Vol 247		Open	Close	(/kg m)
21.85	Sp 114.70	Jun 125.3	125.5	GB (p)
22.00	114.00	Aug 118.8	119.8	

12.50	Vol 32	Oct	120.5	119.8	GB (+/-)
12.56	Nov	Nov	119.5	119.5	Eng/Wal (p)

	Jun	115.5	115.5
Eng/Wal (+/-)			
Scotland (%)			
Scotland (n)			

Oct 125.5-29.0	Oct 118.0 118.0	Scotland (+/-)
Dec 125.5-29.0	Vol Pig-53 Catla-0	* Estimated data

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

HEATHROW: TERMINAL 3

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

Polishing the gateway to Britain

Millions have passed through the original 1962 Heathrow building. Refurbishment has transformed Terminal 3, writes Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

The first sight of Britain for tens of millions of air passengers arriving from every continent over the past 28 years has been Heathrow's Terminal 3, the building at the heart of the world's premier airport.

But so many people passed through since the original, Oceanic, building opened in 1962, that it became jaded and over-crowded. If first, or even last, impressions of Britain were to be of the best, the terminal needed a major facelift, it was decided.

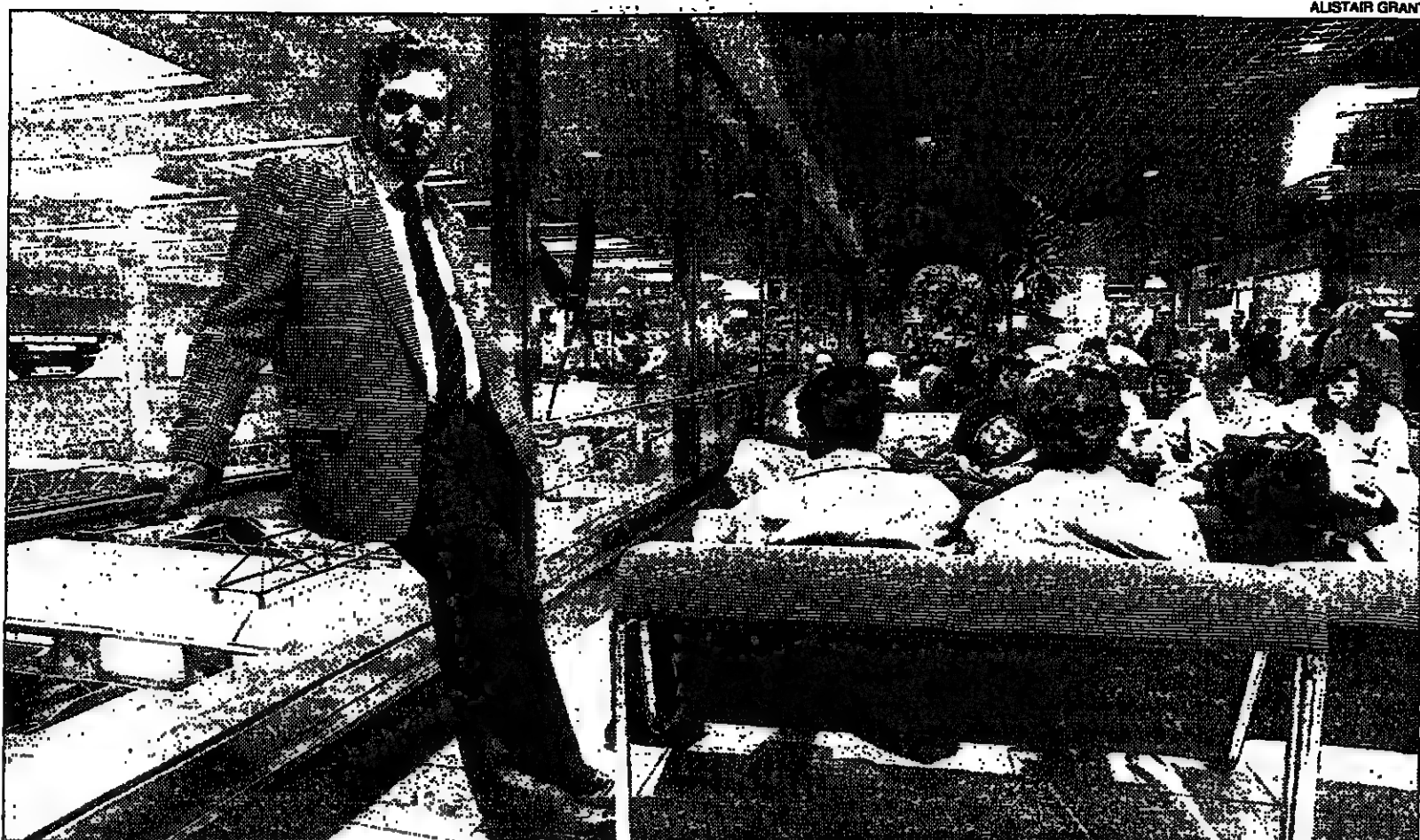
So BAA (the British Airports Authority before privatisation) invested £110 million in a refurbishment programme, which has now reached fruition and which should ensure that Terminal 3 remains a leading gateway to Britain and the world into the next century.

Terminal 3's part in the development of Heathrow did not begin until 33 years after Heathrow (originally known as the Great West Aerodrome) was opened for experimental flying. It remained a comparatively small airport until the Second World War, when the Air Ministry decided that an airfield with long runways to accommodate heavy bombers was needed close to London.

Work began in 1944 on a triangular pattern of runways. But the war had ended before it could be put to its intended military use, and a new civilian application had to be found.

Those early airport planners hit on the concept of a runway pattern similar in design to a Star of David, one of the most successful and efficient ever devised, and the one which is still used. The first runway was completed by the end of 1945 and on January 1, 1946, a British South American Airways Lancaster bomber — a converted Lancaster bomber — took off on a proving flight to Buenos Aires.

Heathrow, or London airport as it was first known, was formally opened on May 31, 1946, with tents and temporary



I'm leaving on a jet plane: countless travellers since 1962 have probably sung that lyric to themselves while waiting in Terminal 3's boarding lounge

terminal accommodation for the handful of passengers embarking on what was then a major adventure.

The permanent buildings which would eventually grow into the complex which we now know as Heathrow began in 1950 with a new control tower, a short-haul passenger building, which is now Terminal 2, and an administration block, the Queen's Building, for all the ancillary services.

When Northolt Airport, a few miles to the north, closed for general passenger work in 1954, the number of flights from Heathrow doubled, and by 1957 it was obvious that a big expansion of the central areas would be needed.

It was decided that a second short-haul terminal and a long-haul terminal should be built, along with a new cargo building. The layout was centred around the then revolutionary pier idea, with fingers radiating outward from a central gate. The second short-haul terminal was opened in 1969 — six years after the long-haul terminal, called Terminal 3.

At about the same time, it was planned to link Heathrow into the overall transport system of London by building the M4 motorway and extending the London Underground

from Hounslow West to the terminals by means of a 3.5 mile tunnel. After six years' work, this was opened in December 1977.

All these developments could still not keep up with the ever expanding demand, however, and in December 1979 the Government gave approval for work to begin on Terminal 4, which would increase the

number of passengers the airport could handle by eight million a year, and bring the airport's overall capacity to 40 million a year.

Now it appears that even that is unlikely to be sufficient, and yet another terminal — Terminal 5 — is being considered. Once further improvements to the road and rail access have received the go

ahead, and it has been decided how the enormous costs involved in removing the sewage farm on the site are to be met, a planning application is likely to be submitted by the airport's owners, BAA plc.

Throughout all these extensions, Terminal 3 also underwent some important changes. From the moment it was opened as the Oceanic Build-

ing in 1962 it catered for long-haul flights, but both arriving and departing passengers had to use the same building. Four years after it opened, it was obvious that far more space had to be created if passengers were to be handled smoothly and efficiently. It was also clear that Heathrow would be handling more Boeing 747 jumbo jets than any other airport in Europe and so, when Oceanic was renamed Terminal 3 in 1968, a new development programme was started.

A new building was added to deal with arrivals, leaving the original terminal solely for departing passengers. New aircraft taxiways were built and an extra 30 acres of aircraft parking stands were added for wide-bodied jets.

Now, after four years' intensive work, another phase in the constantly changing evolution of Heathrow has been completed. Once the last lack of paint has been applied and the terminal is in full use, up to 3,000 departing passengers and 3,200 arrivals an hour will be handled.

The latest technology has been installed and the whole building has been increased in size to make it the pride of Heathrow and a giant welcome mat for Britain.

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It was business as usual during the work

On a wing and a prayer

ALTERATIONS as usual during business was the motto of Terminal 3 throughout its four-year refurbishing, during which 28 million passengers used the building.

According to Heathrow Airport Ltd (HAL), Terminal 3 was the only airport building of its size in the world to remain operational while undergoing such change.

Just how far forbearance was stretched on occasions was seen by Peta Wright, who is manager of Terminal 3 for Heathrow Airport Ltd and whose association with the terminal goes back 13 years.

"It was by far the largest project we have undertaken," she said. "It was obvious that we needed to involve everybody in the planning stages from the start, because they were all going to be deeply affected by the work."

Demolition of the outmoded facilities and refurbishing activities continued throughout the day behind hoardings, but when a completed section was ready to be commissioned, and the next section due to be worked on was to be boarded up, the work went on through the night, and involved what Ms Wright called "superhuman" efforts by the work teams.

"During the short time we had at our disposal through the small hours," Ms Wright said, "we had to change all the passenger routes, putting up new signs so that those arriving first thing the next day could still find their way; remove all the contractors' hoardings, and erect new ones; lay carpets; make sure we had the security right; and have the whole thing up and running by first thing in the morning."

"When the first passengers walked through, they usually did not even realize that anything had happened."

Keeping up the security guard during the work was a particularly challenging task. The Lockerbie air disaster happened during the refurbishing period, and the tightened security which followed posed fresh challenges for those in charge of the Ter-

terminal 3 project. The work involved hundreds of workers employed by dozens of different firms. All had to be closely screened before being allowed on site.

Ms Wright said that there was immense satisfaction in helping to achieve the smooth nocturnal transfer from a refurbished area to the next one due for completion. "Every trade imaginable worked closely together, from electricians to carpenters, from heating engineers to plumbers."

HAL's two senior specialists working on the Terminal 3 refurbishment, projects manager Paul Fox, and development manager Lisle Minns, kept in daily contact with the airlines to ensure that they were informed about what was going on. There were, inevitably, problems of noise, paint smells, and dust. Heathrow Airport Ltd invited trade union representatives to see the working areas so that they could appreciate the size of the undertaking.

"When we reached the last piece of the original terminal which was to be refurbished, we let the staff of the airlines which use the terminal into the area behind the hoardings and allowed them to demolish it," Ms Wright said. "They had a wonderful time breaking up the check-in desks and all the other fixtures and fittings, getting rid of their frustrations."

The last item in the programme was the refurbishment of the piers, down which passengers walk to the aircraft, and which were outmoded in design compared with the sparkling finishes of the reworked terminal building.

The official opening date was a final spur and the programme went into high gear. The last potted plant was eased into place, the spotlights which highlight the plants focused, and remaining specks of builders' dust flicked away; just a few hours before the Government ministerial party was due to sweep up to the new-look terminal for the initiation ceremonies.

Arthur Reed



Peta Wright: big project



Test town: the terminal's temporary accommodation and services during May, 1946

Hello, welcome, and clearly a farewell to confusion

Arriving at a foreign airport can be a confusing experience, even for the most hardened traveller. So when D.Y. Davies Associates and Fitch RS were asked, in 1984, to redesign the interior of Terminal 3, they were determined to make the arrivals building light, airy and attractive, while making direction signs particularly clear and easily understood.

The number of signs was drastically reduced to overcome a phenomenon known as "sign blindness", which can strike when passengers are confronted by dozens of different instruction (Harvey Elliott writes).

Logic was important in enabling the passengers to follow an easy route through Immigration and Customs and to find their way to car hire desks, buses, taxis and the underground station.

The whole building, however, had first to be extended by 66 per cent from the original area of 7,470sq metres to 12,330sq metres. This involved a complex operation to ensure that all users were not inconvenienced while walls were knocked down, foundations laid, old desks and other equipment removed and replaced with the latest available machinery.

Designers put an end to the baggage nightmare and cure 'sign blindness' with a simple route through immigration control and Customs

Overseeing the whole operation were BAA's planning and engineering departments working with the Heathrow Terminal 3 project team, the management team and a range of contractors and sub-contractors.

It was the largest project undertaken by BAA and taxed everyone to the limits of their ingenuity and skill.

The new arrivals area includes a completely refitted baggage reclaim hall incorporating 11, rather than the original seven, new and larger reclaim units designed to make spotting and catching a particular case simple. Each slow-moving baggage "finger" is clearly marked with a large black-on-yellow number enabling passengers to identify the particular carousel containing their bags.

Because the area is one which passengers want to pass through as quickly as possible, it was decided to colour it largely white — bright, clean and clearly laid out for ease of

use. Finishes to the surfaces were chosen to be hard wearing so that bags or trolleys cause as little damage as possible to the walls or floors.

The baggage-handling crews were also considered in the design with a new weather protected canopy to enable them to move the baggage containers from the aircraft to the reclaim areas with as little exposure to the elements as possible.

In the Immigration Hall there are now 50 desks, to prevent the bottlenecks which can so easily occur when a number of large aircraft arrive at once.

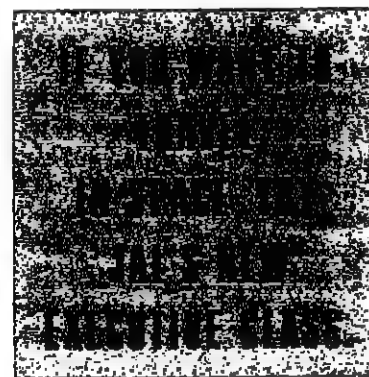
Some passengers arriving from parts of the world where potentially contagious diseases are prevalent have to be medically examined before they can be allowed into the country, and a specially equipped medical centre has been created where doctors can make their tests and diagnoses. Once through Customs, it

was reasoned, passengers no longer wanted the sleek efficiency of the baggage hall but a more restful area in which they could plan the next phase of their journey.

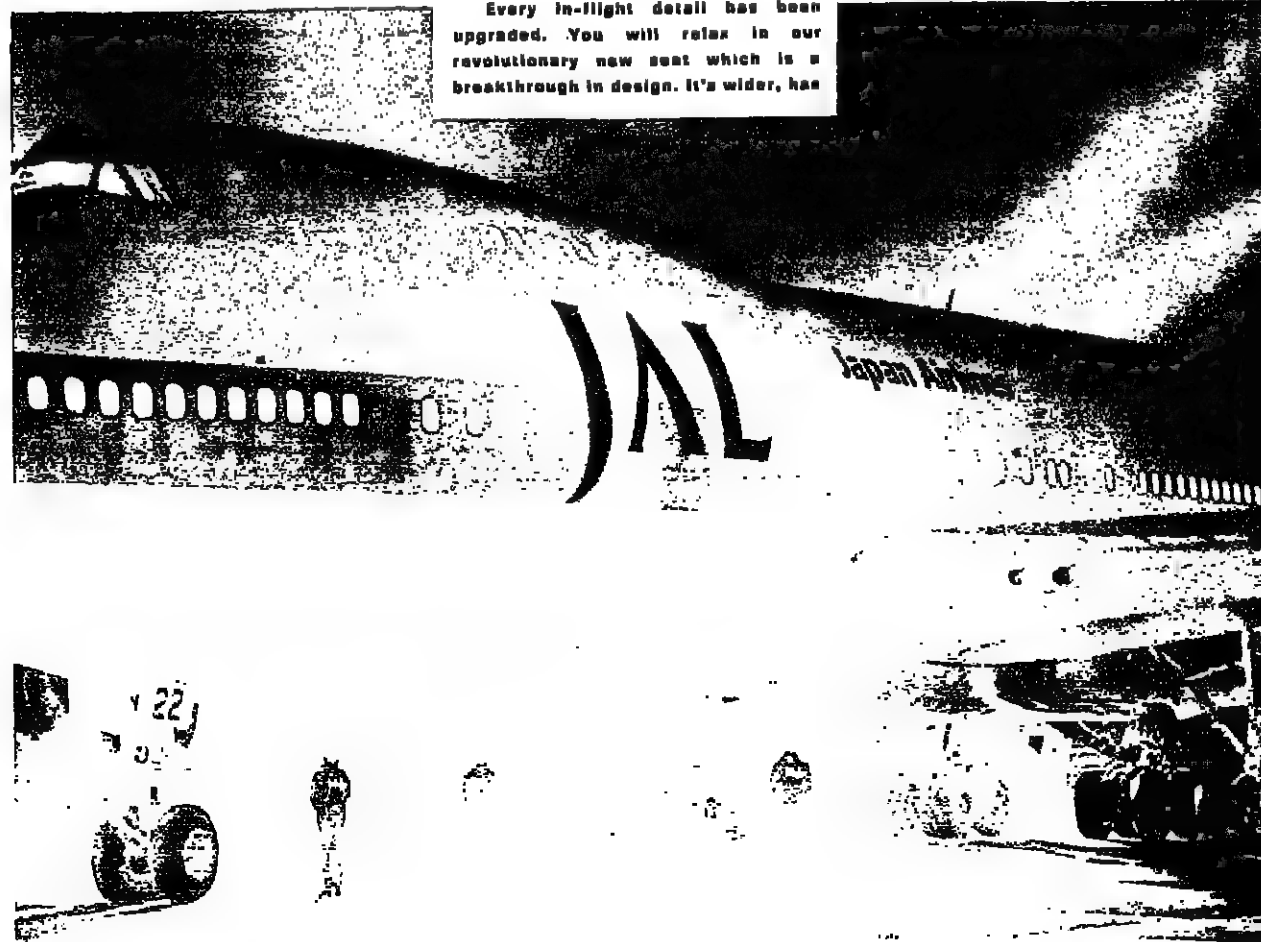
Now the redevelped concourse, complete with space for the meeters and greeters to stand, has soft textures and colours to encourage passengers to stop in the 250-seater, self-service restaurant, which is open 24 hours a day, or to choose which car company they wish to rent from.

There is also a well-marked information desk and the all important transfer desk to enable passengers to switch flights from one airline to another efficiently. Passengers can also book a hotel room here.

The disabled have been catered for throughout, with wheelchair ramps and wide access points making progress simple and easy. They have also been provided with sophisticated toilet facilities, and the environment of the whole area is automatically controlled through a new heating and ventilation system developed by Donald Smith, Seymour and Rooley. At last, after four years of intensive effort, arriving in Britain through Heathrow's Terminal 3 should prove trouble-free.



JAL has introduced an entirely new class of service. It's available on non-stop flights from Heathrow to Tokyo. Every in-flight detail has been upgraded. You will relax in our revolutionary new seat which is a breakthrough in design. It's wider, has



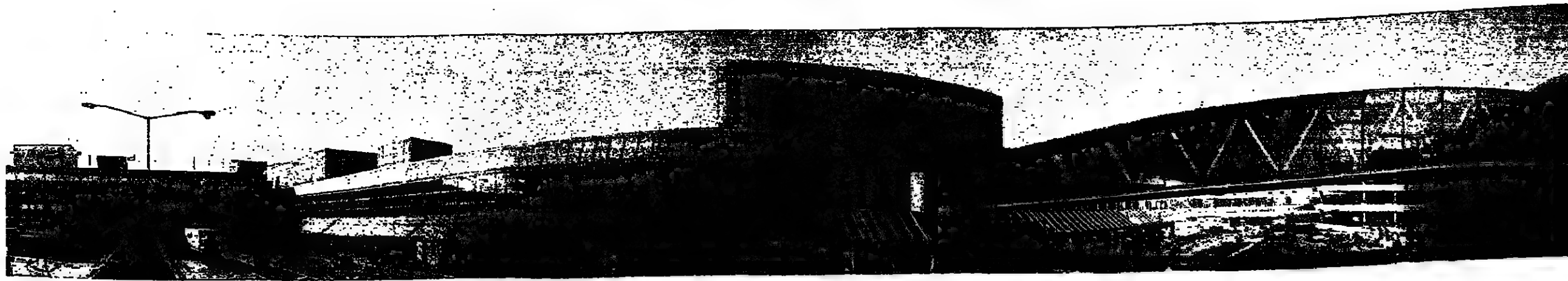
more leg room and reclines further than ever before. With a 2-3-2 seating arrangement you'll notice there's one fifth more space in the cabin overall. Together with some unique little touches — a new menu of European and Japanese dishes, newly designed china, and real glassware — it all adds up to a world of difference.

JAL Japan Airlines



Warm welcomes: passengers arriving at Heathrow, where there is a completely refitted baggage reclaim hall

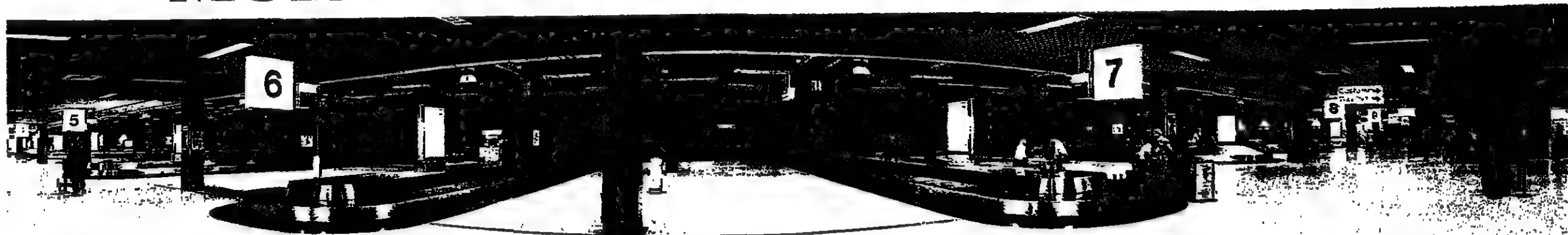
TERMINAL THREE...REBORN



MORE STYLE



MORE CHECK-INS



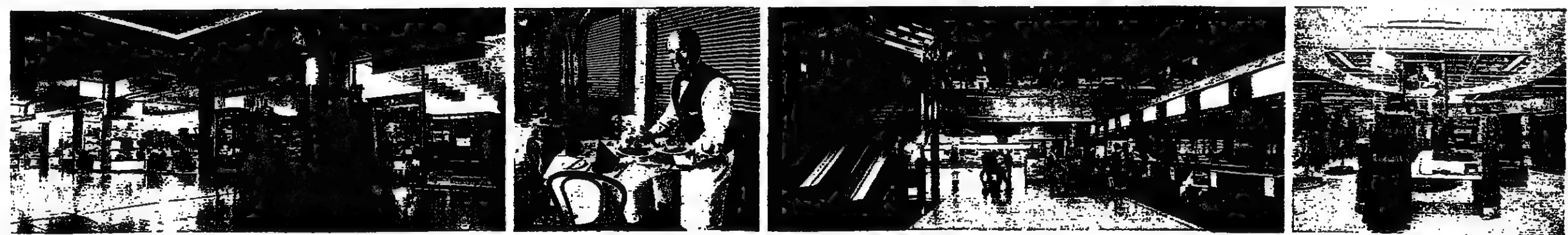
MORE CHECK-OUTS



MORE SPACE



MORE INVESTMENT



MORE EXPERIENCE

Heathrow's Terminal 3 has been transformed. For the last four years work has been going on behind the scenes and while over six million passengers per annum used the terminal during this project, few were aware of what was happening. Now, everyone will appreciate the difference.

We have spent £110 million enlarging the terminal and creating a spacious new environment to give you a better standard of service. There are more check-in desks, a brand new computerised baggage handling system and a larger baggage reclaim hall to help speed your journey.

You can visit Europe's largest Duty and Tax Free store, browse among a range of quality shops or relax in calm, comfortable surroundings.

All this has been achieved without closing the terminal. In fact it has been one of the most sophisticated projects ever attempted on a building as complex as Terminal 3.

We at BAA have the experience and commitment to build Britain's airports for the future. And, as the reborn Terminal 3 shows, to keep them ahead of their competitors.

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FOCUS

3/ HEATHROW: TERMINAL 3

Not just cosmetic changes to an old, faithful system

The most complex and challenging development within the new Terminal 3 was extending the departures building by 8,900 square metres, to make it a third as big again.

Keeping the six million passengers a year flowing through the area while workmen ripped out the old and installed the new was an engineering and organizational problem of mind-bending proportions (Harvey Elliott writes).

The project was split into four phases to ease some of the complexities. The first phase involved rebuilding the northern end of the departures hall and extending the southern end to provide modern check-in facilities in two areas, known as cul-de-sacs while leaving the other three available for use.

As the new desks were installed, so too was a new baggage system, with stairs and lifts. The Duty and Tax

The complex refurbishment was in four stages to minimize some of the disruptions

free shop was extended, new toilets provided, baby-care rooms created, and facilities for the disabled introduced throughout the building.

Phase two moved on to a third check-in area, produced additional seating and flight departures information boards together with new restaurants and bars.

Phase three concentrated on a fourth check-in area, again by providing hi-tech desks, toilets and baby-care facilities.

Phase four involved finishing off the last of the five cul-de-sacs and completely refurbishing the transfer

lounges and seating areas. Now the bright, modern area has 134 sophisticated check-in desks and five purpose-built departure baggage systems, equipped with the world's first optical character recognition (OCR), fully automated baggage sorting system.

With the new system, each item of baggage is tagged at check-in with a coded label and placed on a conveyor belt taking it past a video camera. The cameras search for the special label and the scanned information is read automatically by a computer which operates a sophisticated system of pushers to direct the bag to one of eight collection belts in each loading area.

The equipment is capable of handling up to 60 items per minute for each baggage line, in addition to improving the accuracy of baggage sorting and, therefore, ending the problem of passengers occasionally arriving in one city while their bags are in another.



Hi-tech Heathrow: Terminal 3 has 134 sophisticated check-in desks and five purpose-built departure baggage systems

The main aim of the new design, however, is to ensure that passenger flow is smooth. Four large revolving doors, designed to accommodate passengers with baggage trolleys, dominate the entrance to the building. Inside, five escalators and stairs link the ground floor with the first floor and are complemented by lifts and ramps to help those with either large cases or disabled people in wheelchairs.

There is even an "induction loop" point, which the hard of hearing can operate to obtain the latest flight information, as well as passenger showers. The outside of the building is impressive in its new blue and grey glazed panelling, while the overall colour scheme inside is low key to make advertising hoardings, shops and information signs stand out.

large areas of the first floor in the departures building to give an added feeling of space in what used to be a very cramped area with low ceilings. This has been achieved by the use of toughened, bullet-proof glass and by relocating specific high-risk areas away from those parts of the floor overlooked by balconies.

The most up to date electronic hand baggage security checks have also been installed, and airlines and the Department of Transport are co-operating in developing the best method of checking all hold baggage.

One important method of recovering some of the £110 million invested in the new building is through concessions for retail outlets, bars, restaurants and duty-free sales.

As well as two money-changing bureaux, there are clothing shops, a drugstore, bookstore and, in the departures area, a Harrods food hall.

On the first floor of the departures building, some of the most famous names in the high street have opened shops in The Boulevard, an elegant and extensive shopping area open to all travellers and visitors between 7.30am and

9.30pm hours every day of the year.

Landside, there are now bars, cafes, self-service restaurants and a carvery, while once through the new passport and security control area the Tax and Duty Free shop—extended from 780 square metres to 1,830 square metres—is now the largest in Europe.

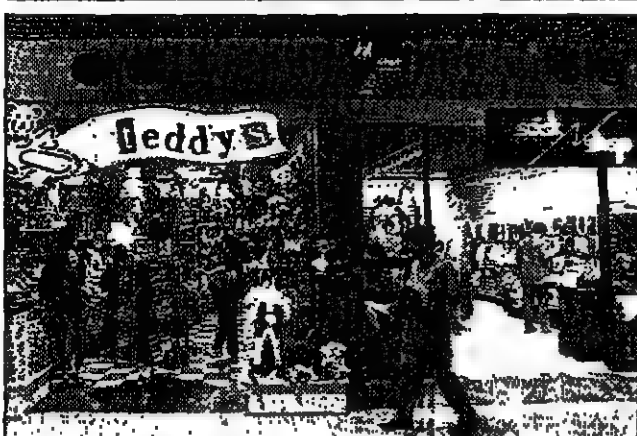
The redesigned departure lounge includes improved seating areas, new toilet facilities with showers and first-class lounges for individual airlines to pamper their best paying customers.

After design work began in earnest in 1983, hundreds of different fabrics were studied for the seats. Hard wearing, neutral-coloured carpets were introduced to create a relaxed atmosphere in what is often one of the most stressful areas for passengers awaiting flights.

With air travel set to double within the next 12 years, almost everyone in the aviation industry is worried that the infrastructure will simply not be available to handle the vast increase in passengers.

But at least the six million passengers a year who fly from Terminal 3 on the 30 airlines providing direct flights to more than 75 international destinations, will not be able to complain about the efficiency of their short journey from the door of the departures terminal to their aircraft, nor about the facilities they will find in the refurbished departures building.

AIRPORT SHOPPING



Final fling: long-haul passengers have time to shop

Last-stop shop steps up the earning power

BRITISH airports generally get half their annual income from aircraft landing and handling charges, and the other half from commercial activities, such as duty- and tax-free shops, catering, currency exchanges, car-hire, advertising sites and car parks.

With airlines kicking against proposals to raise landing charges, the trend is for the commercial side to play an increasingly important role in the financial health of airports, and the refurbished Terminal 3 will make a significant contribution to this trend (writes Arthur Reed).

Planned into the new layout is a glittering array of boutiques, restaurants, and bars, mostly up-market in their appearance and the goods which they offer, and all primed to try to extract the remaining pounds from the pockets and handbags of travellers.

Before deciding on the types of shopping and other commercial facilities which it would provide in the new Terminal 3, Heathrow Airport Ltd surveyed the social profile of the passengers, on the basis that different races react in different ways when faced with the lure of duty-free goods (the Japanese are reckoned to be the biggest spenders; the British the smallest).

The fact that the terminal deals almost exclusively with long-distance flights, for which passengers tend to report far earlier than for the short/medium-haul flights, which depart from Terminals 1 and 2, meant that most travellers had more time to kill before their flights.

The need was, therefore, for plenty of room in which to circulate. This was built in, but is already under pressure during the peak times of activity at Terminal 3. Unlike the short-haul terminals, which are busy throughout the day, Terminal 3 is what Heathrow Airport Ltd terms "peaky", with a major inflow of passengers as the wide-bodied jets arrive between 5am and 11am after long, overnight flights, and the major outflow starting late in the morning as those airlines are turned round, and begin their journeys back down the routes.

Shops in The Boulevard, a long mall on the first floor of the departures building, are open between 7.30am and 9.30pm every day. This

facility is on the landside of departures—that is, before passport control and security screening—and is open to all travellers and the meeters and greeters (there are often as many as 10 of the latter to each arriving passenger in Terminal 3). In addition to shops, The Boulevard has a bank and a pharmacy.

Airside—the other side of passport control and security—the terminal has what the airport operators claim is the largest tax and duty-free shop in Europe, with products ranging from champagne to brandy, from cameras to pearls, from cigars to cosmetics, at prices claimed, but disputed, to be less than those in the average British high street.

The duty-free shop should be a long-term, high-revenue producer for the airport's balance sheet. Since by far the largest proportion of services from Terminal 3 are international, they will not be affected by the ban on duty-free sales within the European Community post-1993—as will be the case in Terminals 1 and 2.

Heathrow Airport Ltd has already gone a long way towards providing non-duty-free concessions against the day when duty-free income is severely cropped.

Nor is the inner man or woman forgotten in Terminal 3, with eight restaurants and bars. The most sumptuous of these is the Carvery, offering traditional British fare, and with a comprehensive wine list.

Then there is the Cricketer's, with self-service from a pasta and pizza bar, the West End buffet/burger bar, the attractions of which are advertised as including "the great English breakfast", the Fresh Approach/Cheers bar, with hot and cold continental dishes, the Orangery, offering cold snacks and a full range of beverages, and the Sushi, which, as its name indicates, offers Japanese-style food, prepared by the flight caterers to Japan Air Lines, and British Airways' Concordes.

There are two other bars, the Raffles in the departures building, and the Pavilion, in arrivals.

Also in the arrivals area is an array of lifelines for the jet-lagged visitor to Britain—airport and airline information desks, car hire companies and hotel booking kiosks. The buffet is open 24 hours a day.

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PAN AM

WE'RE FLYING BETTER THAN EVER

4/ HEATHROW: TERMINAL 3

FOCUS

Regardless of an airline's size, each demands top-quality facilities, writes Harvey Elliott

Big and small want the best

Of the 30 airlines which operate from Terminal 3, 28 are national flag carriers. They serve 75 destinations, in every continent, with about 3,000 people arriving and departing at peak times. They range in size from the big, such as Qantas, Singapore or Pan Am, to the tiny, such as Air Mauritius or Ghana Airways.

Whatever their size, the airlines expect the terminal to provide the best facilities for their passengers, including space for the meeters and greeters, car parking, coach and train services.

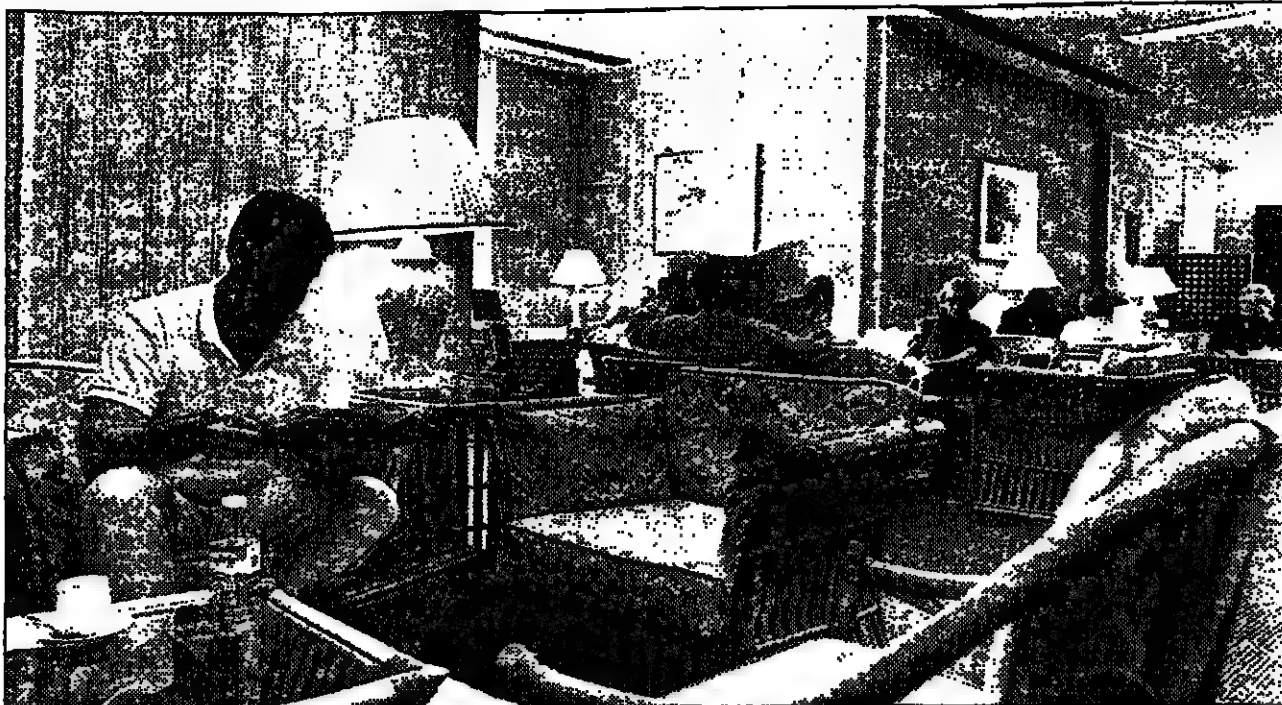
They keep an eye on developments through the Airline Operators' Committee, which was set up to voice their concerns and to try ensure that BAA puts their interests first.

Naturally, they were somewhat concerned when they heard that Terminal 3 was to be refurbished, and feared that the services would be jeopardized, at least temporarily. They held an almost endless series of meetings to co-ordinate the project with BAA, the design consultants and the builders to ensure that they suffered as little as possible during the construction work.

During the past four years they have put up with temporary arrangements and the noise of drilling and hammering, but not one of their flights has had to be cancelled as a result of the disruption, and somehow six million passengers a year have been able to flow through the terminal, and 12 million friends and relations have been able to meet and wave goodbye. Now they are ready to take advantage of the completed work with its 134 check-in desks equipped with the latest technology, five new departures baggage systems with a automated sorted system capable of handling 60 items a minute for each baggage line, and facilities for the stringent security checks which are now an integral part of airline operations.

Every airline operating a long-haul service is seeking the most advantageous and popular take off and landing "slot" for its passengers.

Ideally, airlines like to get them on board some time in the evening, give them dinner and then turn the lights out while they either sleep or watch the in-flight film. This can then be followed by a few



Lounge luxury: Terminal 3's TWA Ambassador Lounge. Heathrow's busiest day recorded 1,160 aircraft movements

hours of rest, followed by breakfast and preparation for landing early in the morning.

This means, however, that all transatlantic services aim to arrive at Heathrow at about the same time, putting enormous pressure for a few hours on air traffic control — particularly over the Atlantic approach to Scotland — and the airport's runways and terminals.

Between about 6.30 and 9.00am, the terminal's 3,000 staff have to be at their brightest and best. It is a time when every available immigration desk is pressed into service and when competition for landing slots is at its height.

Responsibility for sorting out which airline lands at what time remains in the hands of the Heathrow Scheduling Committee, a voluntary arrangement among airlines which results in some fascinating "horse trading" as dozens of different airlines make their individual cases for the best times both of arrival and departure. Often it appears, in advance of these meetings, that arranging for each of the aircraft, landing every two minutes in an endless stream, to be found room in the crowded schedules is an impossibility. Yet it is always somehow organized to everyone's near satisfaction.

No sooner have the aircraft landed than they are being prepared for the turn round to fly back to their home destina-

tions. Armies of cleaners and maintenance staff are on 24-hour-a-day stand-by, ready to turn the cabins from rubbish-strewn tubes into pristine welcoming rooms for the next batch of passengers, and to ensure that the aircraft are in full working order.

Terminal 3 can accommodate hundreds of Business and First Class passengers in many lounges reserved for specific airlines. Saudia, for example, has the Al Furzan Lounge, TWA the Ambassadors' Club, Pan Am the Clipper Club, Air India the Maharaja Lounge and JAL the Sakura Lounge, all of them designed to present

the image the airline desires. British Airways operates another lounge for other airlines, ensuring that passengers prepared to pay the premium fares are given free drinks in an area in which they can relax, be called for their flights and provided with telephones for last-minute calls.

The airlines are responsible for their own baggage handling and delivery, sometimes contracted out to specialist handling agents at the terminal. They do, however, rely mainly on BAA to provide security searches of passengers and hand baggage, although a number of airlines, particu-



Aussie bound: first-class Qantas lounge in Terminal 3

Flight users kept in mind in upgrading

Terminal 3 was refurbished after extensive consultation

More than six years of intensive planning went into the Heathrow Terminal 3 refurbishment project. June 1983 saw the first outline drawing of the project, and as the work progressed, Heathrow Airport Ltd (HAL) held monthly meetings for representatives of all the companies involved, from the contractors to the airlines, from Customs and Excise to those who have the concessions for the shops and restaurants (Arthur Reed writes).

In addition to the monthly meetings, others were convened at short notice on occasions between HAL and the operators when the noise of building work and the dust became too much for their staff. HAL organized breaks in the work at peak check-in times.

The job was planned in sections, with giant slices of the building, running from the road outside through to the area where the airlines park, closed off in turn behind hoardings as the demolition gangs moved in.

This was no light, cosmetic job. Each section was gutted from roof to floor before the task of restoration began, including the installation of new lifts, escalators, and stairs, walls, floors, and ceilings. Each of the many different trades involved had to be carefully phased in at the planning stage.

In all, seven main sections in Terminal 3 were treated in this manner — four in the departures building, three in arrivals.

Heathrow Airport Ltd took the views of the airline users into consideration, and many of the ideas which the airlines produced are incorporated into the new building.

The airlines were asked, for instance, what type of baggage-sorting system they would like to see installed. When they opted for the advanced Super-Vision OCR (optical character recognition) system, a party of Heathrow Airport Ltd and airline representatives flew to Dallas, Texas, to see a version of the system working there.

The Terminal 3 redevelopment team consisted of the BAA planning and engineering departments, the Heathrow Airport Ltd Terminal 3 Project Team, Terminal 3 Management Team, D.V. Davies Ltd (project architects and lead designers), AMEC Projects Ltd (managing contractors).

Also represented: British Airports Services Ltd (consultant designers and quantity surveyors), John Herbert and Partners (consultant interior designers), British Airports Services Ltd (consultant structural and civil engineers, departures building), A. Hunt Associates (consultant structural and civil engineers, arrivals building), British Airports Services Ltd (consultant heating and ventilation engineers, departures building), Donald Smith, Seymour and Rooley (consultant heating and ventilation engineers, arrivals building), British Airports Services Ltd (consultant electrical engineers), David Humble Associates (catering consultants).

The revived Terminal 3 now takes its place in BAA plc's overall plan for the London airports, embracing Heathrow, Gatwick, and Stansted. The three can be seen as complementary to each other in serving the south-east of the country, and further expansions of terminal capacity may be expected at Heath-



Paul Fox, projects manager, Terminal 3

row and Stansted. A new terminal building for Stansted airport, capable of handling eight million passengers a year, is now well advanced, with outline planning permission to expand up to 15 million passengers a year.

The new facility has a railway station underneath it. Trains being specially built for the service will cover the 36 miles between the terminal and the Liverpool Street terminus in London in 41 minutes at a top speed of 100mph.

Gatwick's two terminals are already linked to London's Victoria station by the Gatwick Express train service, while Heathrow Airport Ltd has plans for a 100mph rail link to connect the three terminals in the central area at Heathrow, and Terminal 4 on the airport's southern boundary, with Paddington station, London.

This plan calls for a spur to be built from the main West of England rail line, running into underground stations at the airport through a tunnel for most of the way.

As in the case of Stansted, special rolling stock is to be built, designed to cover the journey from Paddington to the Heathrow central area in 16 minutes.

The next terminal building at Heathrow likely to be redeveloped is Terminal 2, the original facility of this kind to be built when Heathrow was developed after the Second World War, and now some 40 years old.

Extensive refurbishing work on Terminal 2 has been carried out over the years, but the building is outmoded, and the airport planners would like to see it replaced by a modern construction.

Such plans are, however, bound up with the long-term development of Heathrow, and particularly with the wish by both Heathrow Airport Ltd, and British Airways, to see the Perry Oaks site, at the western end of the airport, developed as a terminal capable of handling 30 million passengers a year.

At 300 acres, Perry Oaks is as big as the central area containing three terminals, but it currently accommodates a sewage works, which would have to be cleared and re-sited. The wisdom of developing Perry Oaks as a new terminal would be hotly contested at a lengthy planning inquiry, largely on grounds of its impact on the environment, and if permission was finally given, it is unlikely that the new facility could be open before the end of the century.

Terminal 2 would be closed if Perry Oaks was developed, making the new Terminal 4 at Heathrow, rather than number 5. The enormous capacity of the new facility would enable British Airways to move all its services into one terminal, instead of having them spread over two, as now.

A sophisticated system should speed up baggage handling

Battling long luggage lines

A new and highly sophisticated baggage-sorting system installed at Terminal 3 should speed up the movement of luggage, and result in fewer pieces going astray.

At the centre of the system is a device called optical character recognition (OCR), which is able, though the use of video cameras and a computer, to "read" the codes of the destination airport label attached to luggage at the check-in desks (Arthur Reed writes).

As each item moves on a conveyor belt from check-in to the baggage-sorting area, the cameras search for its label and, having found it, relay this information to the computer. This then activates devices which sort the pieces on to one of eight collection belts.

Before the bags are loaded on to the aircraft, the labels are checked by staff to make sure that the computer has done its work correctly.

OCR was developed by BAE Automated Systems, of Dallas, Texas, and Heathrow is claimed to be the first airport outside the United States to install such a system. One great advantage of the



In the bag: OCR is the best baggage checker in the UK

OCR computer is that it is able to understand hand-written baggage labels.

Again, according to Heathrow Airport Ltd, OCR is greatly reducing the time taken for sorting baggage, so

helping airlines to achieve prompt departures of flights. The system can cope with 60 items of baggage a minute in each check-in area, and this speed of operation is helping to streamline the transfer of bags between connecting flights.

The luggage collection hall has been considerably extended, with 11 carousels instead of seven. At the same time, the space between the carousels has been widened to make it easier for the 400 passengers from a fully loaded jumbo jet to identify and pick up their individual cases.

Bag and baggage

WHEN working flat out, the luggage-sorting system in Terminal 3 could be handling as many as 600 items per minute, from the five check-in areas, each of which has two baggage lines (Arthur Reed writes). This high capacity is necessary because passengers on the long-distance flights which operate out of and into the terminal generally carry far more luggage than those flying on short and medium-distance flights.

Routes through the terminal for those with heavy cases have been carefully planned by Heathrow Airport Ltd. Entrance to the departures building is through massive revolving doors, powered so that it is not necessary to push them, and big enough to accommodate passengers with fully loaded baggage trolleys.

After picking up their luggage from the belts in the arrivals building, passengers are able to load it on to trolleys, and to push them, without meeting any steps, through the Customs and Immigration halls, and right out to kerbside.

Space has been set aside for the devices needed to enforce the heightened level of security which governments are now demanding. By order of the United States Federal Aviation Administration, the two US carriers using Terminal 3, Pan Am and TWA, are already X-raying the hold baggage of their passengers before they check in. The remainder of the airlines using Terminal 3 are expected to follow suit in the near future.

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THE RUNWAY TO EUROPE

Continued from page 21

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For further information please contact Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 071-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 3DY.

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Marion Hollidge
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HORIZONS

Teachers to the brave English newcomers

A teacher of English as a second language may be working with students who have had to flee their country in fear of their lives, leaving behind friends and family. "Yet," says one teacher, "they are so resilient, dedicated and optimistic. I feel privileged to be working with them."

Refugees or not, it is the students and their commitment to learning which make Teaching English as a Second Language (TESOL) worthwhile for many teachers. Tonia Kastelanides, a former Inner London Education Authority education officer, says TESOL in schools is "highly rewarding because most pupils are highly motivated".

Teaching English to Speakers of other Languages (TESOL) — as it is increasingly being called — takes place mainly in school and adult further education colleges. Most of the jobs are in London and metropolitan areas where there is a high concentration of ethnic minorities. All students speak a first language other than English and are living in this country permanently.

There the uniformity ends: an English as a Second Language (ESL) adult education class could include a Vietnamese peasant farmer and a Pakistani economics graduate. In schools, pupils are increasingly likely to be second or third generation immigrants who speak their mother tongue at home. Ann Spiers of Natesla, the TESOL professional association, considers the diversity is positive: "It is the most stimulating kind of teaching because you have to respond to people as individuals."

Linda Steele explains the qualifications needed and the rewards of teaching our mother tongue to foreign students in Britain

Learning English is seen as an enabling process, rather than an end in itself. In schools and further education establishments, especially, collaborative work with a teacher in a mainstream class is common. The aim is to ensure that the subject is comprehensible to students. An ESL teacher may, for example, make suggestions about the type of language used in lessons. Withdrawing students for language classes is increasingly rare, except as a follow up to mainstream lessons or if they have virtually no knowledge of English.

Voluntary work in adult education institutes is a common route into TESOL in adult and further education. Although unpaid, it at least offers a taste of what the job entails. Those with teaching experience — perhaps Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) to students living abroad — may be offered paid work.

Once in service, teachers should consider formal training, such as the Royal Society of Arts initial certificate or diploma. Qualifications are increasingly

in demand as the field becomes more professional. Some teacher-training courses — one-year PGCE for graduates, or Bachelor of Education — offer TESOL/TESOL modules. The advantage of this route is that, with qualified teacher status, work in schools, as well as in adult and further education, is possible. A few local education authorities, such as Hounslow in west London, offer mainstream schoolteachers in-service TESOL training or the chance to study for a postgraduate diploma.

There are serious drawbacks to the profession. Most posts, especially in adult and further education, are badly paid and part-time. The lack of a proper career structure and senior posts is a source of frustration.

Demand for ESL teachers shows no sign of abating, with a growing number of bilingual and multilingual British children coming into the education system. The single European market may offer more opportunities. Greater mobility in the labour market could mean an increasing number of European workers needing language support at work and on courses in this country.

English is the lingua franca of business and communication, so the chances of working abroad are increasing. Someone who wants only to teach abroad should consider a TEFL rather than a TESOL qualification.

Further details: Natesla, Hall Green College, Birmingham B5 5SU; Graduate Teacher Training Registry, 3 Crawford Place, London W1H 3BN.



Lifting the veil of language: Sabine Gupta at work in east London

Poetry lessons help to soothe the refugees

SABINE GUPTA realized that she had returned seven days late to her Sri Lankan polytechnic job only when a week's pay was deducted. Holiday dates had changed but all the information was in Sinhalese. "It was a good learning experience," she says, smiling. "I understood what it felt like to be denied access, because yours is not the main language, to information you need."

A graduate in German, Miss Gupta did a teacher training course specializing in Teaching English as a Second Language (TESOL) and taught in Sri Lanka with Voluntary Service Overseas for two years, which she described as "an enjoyable and valuable experience". After two more years teaching in a state-run college in West Germany, she returned and studied for an MA degree in TESOL at the Institute of Education.

In 1988, after English as a Second Language (ESL) work at a secondary school in Croydon in south London, she began her current job as a lecturer in English as a Second Language (ESOL) at Newham Community College in east London at £13,000 a year.

Though her post is full-time, she says that "in this country, you have to be prepared to start as a part-time lecturer. It is hard work for little money" although teachers can earn about £12 an hour in London.

A lot of her work involves "team teaching". She believes language support in mainstream classes is crucial — but providing it can be difficult.

Last year, she taught basic language skills to some Somali refugees. "I tried to approach it via their outside needs," she says. "We did some work on poems about arriving in the country which they could relate to their own experiences."

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- an appropriate qualification
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Application form and job description from Kilburn Polytechnic, Priory Park Road, London NW6 1YB returnable by 1st June 1990. Tel: 071-328 8241.

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Responsible for developing strategies for resource allocation and quality assurance, the successful applicant will be uniquely placed to stimulate and negotiate changes in service delivery to general public.

The appointee will not necessarily have a background in the NHS (though this could be an advantage) and will report directly to the Chief Executive.

For further details contact Sheila Loft on 081-300 3303 ext 201.

Written applications to Chief Executive, Greenwich and Bexley Family Practitioner Committee, Marlboro House, 109 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent DA15 7EU by first post on 8 June 1990.

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You should be at least a part qualified Chartered Accountant with a minimum of 3 years' audit experience. Self-motivated, you must have the tact and diplomacy to work effectively with volunteers and non-accounting colleagues. Good communication skills are, therefore, essential. The post involves frequent travel within the UK and occasionally overseas.

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Please write for further details and an application form to:

Wendy Gay, Personnel Officer, SCF, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD.

Closing date: 31st May 1990.

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For further details and an application form (to be returned by May 25), write enclosing large see to:

Robin Mills, The National Trust, Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe HP14 4LA.



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS IN THE FINANCE OFFICE

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ASSISTANT RESEARCH CONTRACTS OFFICER

(Ref F02)

Salary not less than £19,095 (under review).

The Assistant Research Contracts Officer will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Contracts Office and for providing academic investigators with regular and detailed budgetary control information. Candidates must have a proven administrative record employing accountancy skills in a computer-orientated environment.

ASSISTANT FINANCE OFFICER

(Ref F03)

Salary not less than £14,846 (under review).

The Assistant Finance Officer will manage the main accounts office, administer the School's insurance, provide assistance with preparation of estimates and budgets and provide cover for the Payroll and Pensions Officer. Applications are invited from part-qualified accountants (study leave provided).

Further particulars from the Personnel Officer, LSHTM, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT, telephone 071 636 8636 (ext 420), fax 071 636 6389 to whom applications should be submitted by 4 June 1990. Applications (no forms) should include a full career record and the names and addresses of three referees who may be approached immediately.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

CHAIR IN HEALTH POLICY

(University of London)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POLICY

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is one of the world's premier institutions in the fields of public health and tropical medicine. It is currently undergoing major restructuring and reform.

This new strategy embraces exciting initiatives in the Department of Public Health and Policy, one of the four large multi-disciplinary departments in the School, under the direction of Professor Patrick Vaughan, Head of Department. The Department plans an expansion of its activities during the 1990's, particularly with regard to Europe, focusing on health policy, and the evaluation of health and health programmes.

The Department encompasses five research units working on health policy, health services research, health promotion and prevention, human nutrition, and environmental health. It is responsible for the organisation of four Master of Science degrees and it has a large PhD research degree training programme. The Department has close links with the National Health Service and it has both national and international health activities.

This new chair has been created in order to lead and build the Department's teaching and research in health economics during the 1990's, particularly with regard to health economics in Britain and the rest of Europe. The post holder will have a strong background in health economics and policy, will be willing to work with multidisciplinary staff, and will take a lead in establishing new research programmes.

Applicants are invited to telephone Professor Patrick Vaughan on 071 636 8636 for an informal discussion. Formal applications should be sent to the Personnel Officer, LSHTM, Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 11 June 1990.

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For more information contact Mrs Helen Moore, tel: (0670) 614343, ext 3159.

Application forms to be returned to Mrs Helen Moore, Personnel Division, County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland NE61 2EF returnable by 25.5.90.

All suitably qualified and experienced disabled applicants will be interviewed.

CITY University

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The new School of Informatics, to be established from August 1990, brings together Computer Science, Software Reliability, Information Science and Business Systems Analysis. It will form one of the largest groups in computer studies within the UK higher education system. The Dean will lead the expansion of the School's activities, which form a major part of the University's plan for development.

This is a key post and salary will be by agreement.

Details and an application form are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Tel: (071) 253 4339 ext 3035. Please quote reference: DS/IT. We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

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If you have the qualities, energy, enthusiasm and ability to meet these targets, informal enquiries will be welcomed by Bernard Dowling, Director of Administration and Finance, on 0243 781441 Ext 129.

For a job description and further information please contact Nicky Channon, Personnel Officer, West Sussex FPC, 175 Broyle Road, Chichester, PO19 4AD. Applications by CV to Mrs. Channon at this address. Closing date: 25 May 1990.

THE TIMES THE SUNDAYTIMES

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Source NRS July - Dec 89

Sally Jones puts the new sport of indoor polo to the test in its first tournament in Britain

A game of grace moves indoors

THE Grace family from Berkshire have just staged the first big indoor polo tournament in Britain and the game looks likely to catch on here, as it has in the United States, where it is already well established.

Peter Grace, a former New Zealand international show jumper, who founded the Rangitiki polo school 17 years ago, has pioneered indoor polo, an informal three-a-side version of the outdoor game, for the past three years with the help of his daughter, Janey, Pippa, Victoria and Katie, known, of course, as the Amazing Graces.

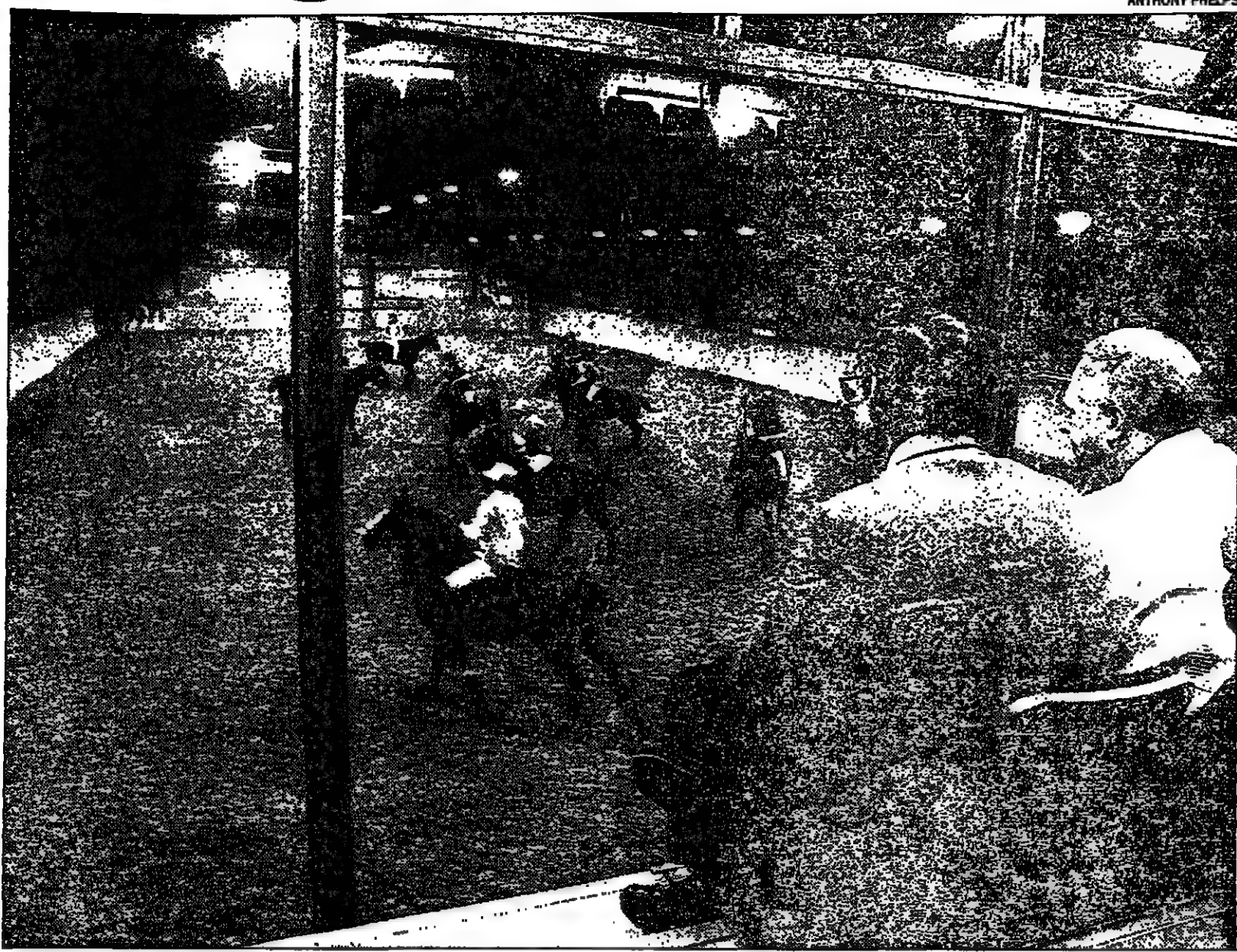
It was originally intended to help ponies and riders keep fit over the winter, but has proved so popular, particularly with beginners, who find the slightly slower pace and larger ball easier to handle, that, given sufficient media coverage, it could become a popular sport in its own right.

The tournament at the spacious Blewbury arena, near Didcot, featured five teams of widely differing standards, from women beginners, including your correspondent playing her first ever competitive chukkas, to stars like Murad Ismail, the son of a polo-mad Pakistani diplomat, and the American, Stewart Copeland, a gaunt, driven-looking man, who was the drummer with the rock group, Police, and is the son of Miles Copeland, of CIA fame.

Both Ismail, a professional, and Copeland learnt their polo in America, Ismail on the college circuit, where he became a four-handcapper indoors. Because of the differing techniques, players can be high goalers at indoor polo and relative novices outdoors.

In the 60yd x 30yd arena, tight turns were vital, as was a calm, unflappable pony who could be induced to canter close to the boards where the 8in-diameter rubber ball rolled into the side.

In the first game, cleverly orchestrated by the elegant Peter Grace, three novices on each side were paired by two experienced players who could pass but not shoot. Even so, amid all the adrenalin and hurly-burly, it seemed a little like prep school rugby, with



Horse play: spectators are given a rare close-up view of polo at the meeting indoors of Rangitiki and Westcroft Park at Blewbury Arena

everyone charging after the ball at once.

The main matches were a different matter, with the accomplished Grace sisters taking turns in one team and proving beyond doubt the folly of Major Ronald Ferguson's chauvinist allegations in the recent controversial "Cutting Edge" documentary that "polo is no game for a woman."

Victoria is the second-ranked woman in Britain, behind Clare Tomlinson, while Pippa and Janey are not far behind, all three competing with verve and precision and effectively "riding off" much heavier male opponents, the polo equivalent of a shoulder charge, to throw an opposing pony off the line of the ball.

As Murad Ismail observed after one bruising encounter: "These girls are brilliant riders and they can compete on equal terms with most men."

"Major Ron just doesn't know what he's talking about. I rang Channel 4 to tell them what a load of rubbish the programme was. Real polo

isn't a bit like that." Certainly, the down-to-earth friendliness of the event seemed a world away from the ritzy atmosphere of clubs like The Guards and the Royal County of Berkshire.

Among the spectators was Buft Crisp, the secretary of the Hurlingham Polo Association, the game's governing body. "It's great fun," he said after his first taste of the sport.

"The crowd really gets involved because all the action is so close."

Despite some reservations, Stewart Copeland agreed, and he explained: "It's a bit unnatural, but very enjoyable and a great way to keep fit, especially during the English

winters."

The best of the beginners, Caroline Anquetil, an aromatherapist in her forties, admitted that she had taken up polo as a total change from her sedentary job.

"I started in November and I've only ever played indoors. I have one lesson per week - that's an hour's stick-and-balling and two slow chukkas,

which costs me £85. It's incredibly exhilarating and just hitting the ball into the goal gives me a high for the rest of the week."

The Graces meanwhile are trying to get the game more television coverage and looking for a sponsor to help them build an indoor arena nearer to their Sunningdale base, as well as backing their all-woman polo team in time for the outdoor season.

Given their form indoors, the sisters should be a force to be reckoned with.

MOTOR RACING

Renault's champagne taste points to a vintage season

From John Blunsden, Imola

THERE is little time for celebration in the hectic world of grand prix motor racing, and the subtle hint of Renault's victory champagne had scarcely dried on the tarmac at Imola on Sunday afternoon before the Canon-Williams team was packing up and preparing for yet another test session.

This time it will be on the tiny French circuit at Croix-en-Ternois, in northern France. The reason for going to a track which looks better suited to go-karts is that the next round of the Formula One world championship takes place on Sunday week through the streets of Monaco. The tight turns of Ternois are just the place to discover if your car is getting the power down onto the track out of Monaco-like hairpins - one of the vital ingredients for success there.

For Renault, victory at Monaco is one of the prizes to have so far eluded them, which is why the nature of the triumph in the San Marino Grand Prix on Sunday, as much as the victory itself, has given them a lot of

satisfaction. Patrese's success was in no sense a win by default. Admittedly, Senna's early exit, when one of the rear wheels on his McLaren-Honda split, removed the pre-race favourite. But throughout practice and qualifying, Berger had been, to all intents and purposes, his equal, so close were their lap times: with his car in race trim, Berger found his match in the two Williams. But for the troublesome gearbox, which caused Bottens to select the wrong gear and over-rev his engine, the Renault-powered cars might well have finished first and second.

Although a minor setback for Marlboro-McLaren, Sunday's result has given a much-needed tonic to Formula One. It means that the season's first three races have been won by different teams - McLaren, Ferrari, and now Williams - while the pace of Nannini's Benetton-Ford, especially during the closing laps, was proof enough that here, too, is a team which is making substantial progress.

Ferrari left Imola disap-

pointed that they did not manage to lead the race, let alone win it. But Mansell had been playing it very coolly, conserving his soft tyres, and was looking a potential winner before his engine finally let go. This is not the first time this year it has done so, but Sunday's trouble could well have been aggravated by the two high-speed trips he had to make over kerbs and onto the grass, through no fault of his own. Also, Ferrari made no secret of the fact that the engines they used were not the definitive 1990 specification. They may not be seen until the French Grand Prix in early July.

That is when they expect to be able to make their biggest impact on the season. If they are right, 1990 could be shaping up into a vintage season - and not before time.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS: Drivers: 1. A Senna (Br), 13pts, equal 2. A Prost (Fr) and G Berger (Aust), 12. 4. P Patrese (It), 9. 5. J Alesi (Fr), 7. equal 6. 7. Senna (Br), 6. 8. N Mansell (GB), 5. 9. B Nannini (It), 4. 10. S Nakajima (Jap), 3. Constructors: 1. McLaren-Honda, 25pts equal 2. Ferrari and Williams-Renault, 15. 4. Benetton Ford, 10. 5. Tyrrell Ford, 6. 6. Brabham-Judd, 2.

STUDENT SPORT

Estonia accepts invitation

By Michael Coleman

ESTONIA is among the countries that have accepted an invitation from the modern pentathlon club at Cambridge University to an international students' contest in Britain from June 28 to July 2.

The other countries competing include Finland, Sweden, Hungary, France, Canada and Australia. Together with British competitors, a total of 48 men and women will take part in the largest event of its kind.

Five sports might seem an insuperable obstacle for full-time students to handle, but the steady growth of interest in them, The sport's total lack of

financial reward and, hence, freedom from commercial pressures, may be attracting those all-rounders who, for instance, have become team-mates.

Ben Mays, one of the organizers, said: "The colleges are being very supportive as regards accommodation and food for our 30 competitors. We can use the university riding club's horses. But we shall still face a bill of about £1,000."

Yvette Hague, of Edinburgh University, will head the British Student Women's orienteering team at the world championships in Plavinas, Latvia (Mike

Lamb writes). Hague, twice British student champion, has competed in three world championships, with a best position of thirteenth. Edinburgh University ladies have claimed four of the five available places, with Bolland, Bryan-Jones and Boyd joining Hague, along with James, from Cambridge.

The men's team of Ward (Staffordshire University), Inman (Trent Polytechnic), Forster (Nottingham University), Bourne (Cambridge University) and Trowman (Staffordshire Polytechnic) will all compete in their first world student event.

BADMINTON

Brown is recalled for finals

By Richard Eaton

MIKE Brown, the subject of a petition from fellow players after his omission from England's Commonwealth Games team, has been included in the squad for the finals of the Thomas and Uber Cups, in Nagoya and Tokyo respectively from May 25 to June 3.

Brown, national champion in men's doubles, was left out of the men's Thomas Cup team which qualified from the European zone in February, but was included in the team announced yesterday after Andy Goode and Andy Fairhurst both reported unfit.

Brown, aged 33 and from Yorkshire, got the vote with just three days remaining before England's acting manager, Ciro Cinghio, had to nominate his squad, and only after Cinghio had spent 48 hours attempting to track down Brown, who was coaching Spain.

Another surprise is the nomination of Nora Perry, the women's doubles champion in 1980. However, this is merely a precaution. Perry's expected role will be as Cinghio's assistant, with responsibility for the women's Uber Cup team, which may have an outside chance of a medal despite the absence of Sara Sankey.

Team: Thomas Cup: D Hall, S Bradbury, S Butler, A Nelson, C Hunt, D Wright, N Perring, M Brown, U Cope, F Smith, H Trew, J Humphreys, S Lous, C Johnson, J Munday, N Perry, G Clark, G Gowers.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated

International match

England v Denmark (at Wembley, 8.0)

U-23 International match

N Ireland v Rep of Ireland (at Portlaoine)

SOUTH EAST COUNTRY LEAGUE: First division: OPR v Portsmouth.

CRICKET

Britannic Assurance Championship

11.0, 11.0 overs minimum

DERBY: Derbyshire v Lancashire

BIRMINGHAM: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Sussex

LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire

LONDON: Middlesex v Kent

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire

SARUM CLARKSON TROPHY: Cardiff Glamorgan v Somerset; Canterbury Kent v Surrey; Kent Thameston; Lancashire Leicestershire; Leicestershire v Somerset; Gloucestershire Gloucestershire v Warwickshire

OTHER SPORT

GOLF: Welsh women's championship (Aberystwyth); Scottish women's championship (Machrihanish); Golf Foundation schools international final (St Andrews); SPEEDWAY: National League; Milton Keynes v Wimbledon; Poole v Peterborough; TENNIS: H-Tac Spring Satellite Masters (Bournemouth)

EUROSPORT - WHAT A WEEK: Eurosport 12.1 and 6.7pm: Review of the week's sport.

FOOTBALL: BBC1 (Sportnight) 9.30-10.40pm: England v Denmark from Wembley.

GOLF: Eurosport 9-10pm: Belgium Open; ACE HOCKEY: Eurosport 10.30am-midday and 3.30-4.30pm: National Hockey League Games from the World.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SPORT: Eurosport 3.4 and 10-11pm: Motor sport news from around the world.

RACING

Digression stays solid at head of Derby betting

By Michael Seely, Racing Correspondent

DIGRESSION is now a solid 4-1 favourite for his attempt to make amends to Khaled Abdulla and Guy Harwood for Dancing Brave's unlucky defeat in the Derby in 1986.

Yesterday, Ladbrokes came into line with the other bookmakers when trimming Digression's odds from 5-1 to 4-1. "It's just been steady backing all the way down the line," said Mike Dillon. "We're even laying him at 4-1. And you don't lay dead horses in the Derby."

The current situation in the Derby market is almost without precedent. Digression is favourite solely on the basis of his two-year-old form when he won Ascot's Royal Lodge Stakes.

The colt has not been seen in public for eight months, and will have his only trial in Goodwood's Predominate Stakes a week tomorrow, only a fortnight before the big day. However, Harwood is delighted with Digression's progress since a setback at the end of March. "He's working well, though I haven't opened him up yet," said the trainer yesterday. "Before his setback, he did one bit of work which was very impressive. He would have been my 2,000 Guineas horse."

However, 4-1 is a short price in the present circumstances and yesterday punters were still searching desperately for each-way alternatives. Corals, having offered 16-1 Zoman, and 14-1 Rock Hopper, had substantial support for both horses and cut their prices to 12-1 before midday.

Zoman, runner-up to Linamix in the French 2,000 Guineas, is considered to be markedly superior to last Saturday's Lingfield Derby Trial winner, second Benzene on the gallops at Whitcombe. "He's a very good horse with a fair chance of

staying the distance", said Paul Cole yesterday. "We'll give him a racecourse gallop somewhere, but where hasn't been decided yet."

A personal opinion is that Rock Hopper's Lingfield win has been underrated and backers did right to take the 16-1. Although the Sharief Dancer colt was idling at the finish, he had shown a decisive burst of speed to put his stamp on the race. As tomorrow's William Hill Dante Stakes looks unlikely to produce any significant market changes, a great deal is going to depend on next week's Predominate.

Other horses in demand yesterday were Blue Stae, Duke of Paducah and Razeem. This was all predictable but more surprising was backing for Sasaki, the short-lived Derby favourite, who ran so disappointingly when third to Starsbreak in the White Rose Stakes at Ascot.

The price of Michael Scoute's Sadler's Wells colt has been cut from 25-1 to 16-1 with Corals and from the same price to 14-1 with Hills. Corals reported laying a single bet of £1,000 at 25-1. An improved showing is widely expected from Sasaki in Thursday's Glasgow Stakes at York where the three-year-old will have his tongue tied down. Anshan remains favourite for tomorrow's Dante Stakes with the sponsors at 13-8 on. They then offer 6-1 Dorset Duke (from 12-1), Ray Waki and Langlamore, and 12-1 Lasey Bay.

Underfoot conditions now look favourable for Anshan, the 2,000 Guineas third. "It's good to firm at present," said John Smith, the clerk of the course. "We haven't watered since last week and there's a good covering of grass."

Adage just reward for Clerke-Brown

Point-to-point by Brian Beal

THE official going of good to firm at Kingston Blount on Saturday did not do full justice to the work put in by the course owner, Mr Clerke-Brown, who was the 40 runners at the Vale of Aylesbury point-to-point enjoyed good going with only the odd firmer patch.

Clerke-Brown, however, was rewarded when Adage defied a 4lb penalty and won the adjacent race for him, under Ian McKie.

Chris Coyne objected to the riding of Andy Tutton on Wild Moon in the restricted, for beating round the final bend, but this was not upheld, and it was Coyne that had his knuckles wrapped for dropping his hands too soon on Bishop's Blaize and allowing Wild Moon to win by a head.

Saybright, a qualifier for The Times Championship final at Towcester on Friday week, was the easy winner of the open for Jim Terry. This combination was thus completing a sequence of five wins, ranging from maiden and members' through adjacent and restricted to Saturday's success in open company.

At the Essex Farmers and Union, Nicola Bothway completed a treble in ladies events on As You Were, who beat his old rival Noan Wood by 10 lengths.

Simon Cowell's surprise win in the open on Foremost completed a double. Earlier, he had had to pull out all the stops to get Auld Jake, the 5-2 favourite for the members, home by half a length from Drake's Finnacle.

Chance for Royal Buskins

THE Land Rover hunter chase at Towcester this evening is the first of the National point-to-point championships to be decided, and on form Royal Buskins has only to put in a clear round to win (Brian Beal writes).

However, she was not foot-perfect when running on gamely to win by half a length at last year's time-out and her owner-driver, Jonathan Sprake, was unseated in her previous race at Nedge.

Polar Glen is the best of those with 12 stone, but will not find it easy to give 10lb to Bally Fay. How's Tony and Master Hardy. Little separates these three but, provided Jonathan Sprake sits tight, Royal Buskins has an outstanding chance.

Border Burgh struggled to beat Fury Manor at level weights at the Bicester and this former star performer looks to have little chance of giving weight away here.

TRIATHLON

Family effort helps secure championship

By Ian Sweet

THE victorious London team in the British Triathlon Association's inter-regional championship included the father-and-daughter combination of Harry and Jenny Webb. Jenny was the fastest woman in the open section of this early-season event in a total time of 2hr 29min 49sec, and Harry was the second fastest veteran in 2hr 22min 49sec.

The overall team event was decided on the aggregate time of six senior men, two women and two veterans. London were the quickest of the 10 teams with a total time of 13hr 56min 56sec, some 25 minutes clear of their nearest rivals, Scotland.

The competition, held near Leeds, included a 1.5km swim, 48km cycling event and a 10km run. No one failed to complete though course in ideal conditions on Sunday.

Not all the honours went London's way. Jonathan Ashby, representing East Midlands, recorded the fastest time of the day, 2hr 8min 39sec, and he was hard pressed by Jenkinson.

RESULTS: Teams: 1. London, 22:56:56; 2. Scotland, 24:21:25; 3. Southern, 24:40:56; 4. Northern, 25:05:56; 5. J. Ashby (East Midlands), 25:05:56; 6. J. Ashby (Southern), 25:05:56; 7. J. Ashby (Northern), 25:05:56; 8. J. Ashby (London), 25:05:56; 9. J. Ashby (Scotland), 25:05:56; 10. J. Ashby (Southern), 25:05:56.

CYCLING

Two chances for Milk Race hopes

By Peter Bryan

BRITAIN will pin its Milk Race hopes on a mixture of experience and youth when the 120-mile anti-pro event starts in Penzance on May 27. There are two national squads there, which lasts a fortnight and ends in Liverpool: Great Britain, led by the British road champion, Dave Cook, of Darlington, who will be racing on home roads for the first time this year, and Britannia, whose national team for an event as hard as the Milk Race, will be Brian Smith, the Scottish winner of the Lincoln Grand Prix on Sunday.

Youth is represented by two 20-year-olds, Matthew Stephens, a team colleague of

Cook's in France, and Simeon Hempsall, whose selection was clinched by an outstanding third place overall in the Lancashire Enterprises four-day.

Stephens is a strong climber and the Milk Race course will certainly offer plenty of opportunity for him to achieve his potential. Hempsall has a different talent: he is one of the fastest sprint finishers among the amateurs. He was tenth in the world junior road race in 1987.

Riders as young as Stephens and Hempsall would not normally make the national team for an event as hard as the Milk Race, but Britain's coach, Doug

Dailey, insists that both have the natural talent and strength to last the fortnight.

Three British professionals, based in Belgium, are competing. The world champion, Colin Sturgess, is seen as a top challenger for the open time trial on a tricky course at Penzance; Cayo Tebbakson is a former winner of the Tour of Portugal, and Harry Lodge, a first-year pro, had his first victory in Belgium recently.

GREAT BRITAIN: N Bishop (Rochdale), C Cook (Derbyshire), S Farrell (Stoke on Trent), P Longbottom (Milton), W Rendle (Culworth), M Stephens (Bathurst), S Hempsall (Bathurst), B Smith (Bathurst), N Durn (Bishop Auckland), T Hill (Chester), S Hempsall (Sheffield), B Smith (Paseley), S Hempsall (Lancashire).

LEONARD (Jonah) Jones, a distinguished personality in English and international hockey, died in London on Saturday at the age of 82.

As a founder member of Hornets, a Sunday club which played the game for the fun of it, he began a long career as an administrator, and in 1983 received the Badge of Honour from the International Hockey Federation (FIH) for his services to world hockey.

He was a vice-president and long-standing member of Tulse Hill, but is best-remembered in his capacity as a team manager. He managed England teams

with great efficiency from 1957 to 1967, and in 1958 took a team on a tour of South Africa.

He also managed British teams in the Twelve Nations Tournament at Hamburg in 1966 and the Eight Nations Tournament at Madrid in 1967.

Before becoming a vice-president of the Hockey Association from 1969, Jones was honorary match and fixtures secretary from 1957 to 1960. He was a member of the Public Relations and Press Committee of the FIH and served for many years on the FIH council.

He leaves his wife, Jane, and daughter, Susan.

HOCKEY

Hornets founder dies

By Sydney Friskin

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SPORT ON TV

MOTOR SPORT: Eurosport 9-9.30pm: San Marino Grand Prix; Screen Sport 11pm-11.30pm: MASCAR 500 from Alabama.

RACING: C4 2.30-4.30pm: 2.35, 3.05, 3.40 and 4.10 from York; Screen Sport 9.30-10.30pm: 1989 Belmont Stakes.

HANDY LIVES: Screen Sport 12.30-4.30pm: 6-7.30pm: French Cup.

SWIMMING: C4 5.30-6pm: Speedo Speedo Final from the Barnet Capital Stadium.

TENNIS: Screen Sport 7-8.30pm: AT and T Challenge from Adams.

UPDATE: Screen Sport 7.30pm.

VOLLEYBALL: Eurosport 8.30-10.30pm: Women's World Championships from Spain.

BASEBALL: Screen Sport 7.30-9.30pm: American League.

BASEBALL: Eurosport 4.30-6pm and 11pm-12.30pm: American League play-offs.

BOXING

Screen Sport 10-11.30pm: and Eurosport 1-2pm: Professional events.

CYCLING: Screen Sport 8.55-9am, 1.30-2.30 and 10.30-11pm: Tour de France 12-12.15am (tomorrow); Scottish President's League from Inverness.

EQUESTRIANISM: Eurosport 11.30am-1.30pm and 9.30-10.30pm: Whitaker Horse Show; Eurosport 2-3pm: Horse Show.

EUROSPORT - WHAT A WEEK: Eurosport 12.1 and 6.7pm: Review of the week's sport.

FOOTBALL: BBC1 (Sportnight) 9.30-10.40pm: England v Denmark from Wembley.

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